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LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES IN 1824-25*

(Continued from page 15.)

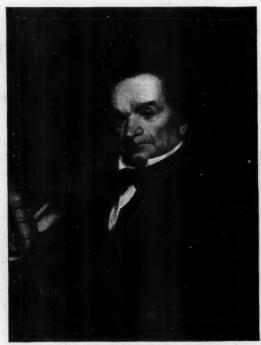


PRESIDENT MONROE.

Oct. 12, About nine o'clock on 1824. Tuesday morning, General Lafayette and suite left Rossburg, escorted by ex governor of Maryland, Captain Sprigg and his volunteer Cavalry, with the addition of Captain Clark's company of Prince George's Riflemen, mounted, and proceeded to the District of Columbia, at the line of which near the spot where ten years before General Ross had made an attack on the Americans before he entered and burned Washington. He was met by the

Committee of Arrangements from the city of Washington, and a number of Revolutionary officers, escorted by Captain Andrews' City Cavalry and Captain Dunlop's Montgomery Cavalry. Here the Committee of Arrangements from Baltimore took leave and returned homeward. The meeting of the General with his Revolutionary compatriots, was, as usual, affectionate and impressive. After many embraces were exchanged, the General was transferred to the landau provided by the city for his use, drawn by four fine grays, in which he was accompanied by Major-General Brown and Commodore Tingey, members of the Washington Committee of Arrangements. The party then proceeded towards the city, Captain Sprigg's company in front, the remaining companies preceding and flanking the carriages containing the

^{*}From information supplied by members of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies of the United States. This illustrated account of the tour of the Nation's Guest was begun in our issue of July, 1895.



EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

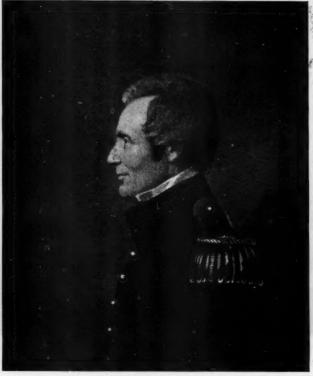
General, his suite and the committee. A national salute from the battery of Captain Burch's company of Artillery, posted on Maryland avenue, announced the General's arrival at the line of the city, which was followed by national salutes from the navy yard and the arsenal, the last of which was from field pieces captured during the Revolutionary war, at Bennington, Saratoga and Yorktown. On rising to the extensive plain which stretches eastward from the Capitol, to the Anacostia river, the General found himself in front of a brilliant military spectacle composed entirely of volunteer companies of the city of Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria, under the command of Brigadier-Generals Smith and Walter Jones. These troops, together with the vast mass of eager spectators which overspread the plain, gave a grandeur and interest to the scene which had never been equaled



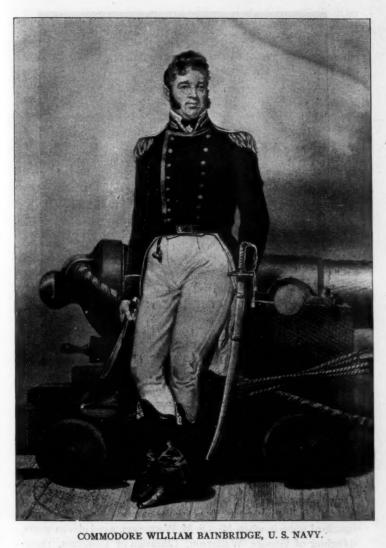
ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAM WIRT.

in Washington. After the General had received the respects of the military commanders the whole body of troops took up the escort, for the Capitol, wheeling into column in East Capitol street, and then into line upon the leading division, the General and suite then passed this line in review, advancing towards the Capitol, and receiving the highest military honors as he passed.

After the procession had reached the east end of the market house, on East Capitol street, which was handsomely adorned with proper emblems and a large living eagle, the Committee of Arrangements and General Lafayette and suite alighted, and, preceded by the committee, passed through the market house, which



GENERAL EDMUND P. GAINES.



At side for A group action on the constant of the constant



WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD.

on each side was lined with spectators, to the east entrance of the Capitol Square, over which was thrown a neat arch, decorated with evergreens and mottoes. On entering the gate, the General was met by a group of twenty-five young girls, dressed in white, intended to represent the twenty-four States and the District of Columbia, each wearing a wreath of flowers, and bearing in her hand a miniature national flag with the name of one of the States inscribed upon it, when Miss S. M. Watterson, aged eleven years, daughter of George Watterson, Librarian of Congress, representing the District advanced and arrested his progress, and, in a short speech, welcomed the nation's guest. After which each

of the young ladies presented her hand to the General, which he kissed in the most affectionate manner, and with the kindest He then passed a double line of school children, expressions.* male and female, who strewed his way with flowers, to the north wing of the Capitol. The General was conducted by the Committee of Arrangements through the great door, up the grand staircase, into the central rotunda of the Capitol, which was filled with ladies and gentlemen; and through it received, on every side, demonstrations of the most ardent and grateful respect. On leaving the rotunda, he passed under the venerable tent of Washington (now in the National Museum), filled with Revolutionary officers, to the front of the portico of the Capitol, neatly carpeted, on which was erected a tent, in which the Mayor of Washington delivered the address of welcome and heard Lafayette's response.

After this, John Brown Cutting, Esq., in behalf of himself and other Revolutionary officers, delivered an address and complimentary poem. After which the General was conducted by the Mayor, attended by the Committee of Arrangements, in the way by which he had ascended to the front door of the north wing of the Capitol, where the military passed in review before him. Immediately after his reception in the portico, a salute was fired in the neighborhood of the Capitol, by Captain Williams' Alexandria Artillery. The review being finished, the Mayor ascended the landau with the General, attended by General Brown and Commodore Tingey, when the procession was resumed in the same order as before; and, passing through Pennsylvania avenue, proceeded to the President's house. In this passage the streets and windows were filled with spectators.

^{*} Among the pleasant incidents of the occasion was one described by Mrs. Seaton, wife of the editor of the *National Intelligencer*, in a letter to her mother in Richmond.

October, 1824.
"DEAR MOTHER: I don't know how it was, but I certainly figured more than had any wish or expectation of doing on the day of Lafayette's arrival.

[&]quot;In the first place I was selected by the committee of arrangements to superintend the dress and decorations of twenty-five young ladies representing the States and District of Columbia, and to procure appropriate wreaths, scarfs and Lafayette gloves and flags for the occasion; to assemble them at my house and attend them under my protection to the Capitol."—From article by Mary S. Lockwood upon Lafayette's visit to Washington city in American Monthly Magasine of October, 1895.

On passing the centre market, another salute was fired from a battery south of the Tiber, by Captain Force's company of Artillery.

The General upon reaching the President's house passed through the gate of the inclosure, and thence to the portico of the mansion, and on alighting, was received by the Marshal of the District, and supported by General Brown and Commodore Tingey, and accompanied by the Mayor and others, was conducted into the drawing-room where President Monroe was waiting to receive him.

The President, stationed at the head of the circular apartment, had on his right hand the Secretary of State, John Q. Adams, and the Secretary of the Treasury, William H. Crawford; on his left the Secretary of War, John C. Calhoun, and the Secretary of the Navy, Smith Thompson, and ranged on each side the room were the other gentlemen invited to be present at this interview, among whom were the Attorney-General William Wirt, General Jesup, Colonel Gibson, Colonel Towson, Major Nourse, and Dr. Lovell, of the army; captains Rogers, Chauncey, Porter, Jones and Morris, of the navy, and heads of all government departments. Subsequently, the General was introduced in succession, by the chief of each department of the government, to the officers attached to each. Liberal refreshments were then offered to the company, and twenty minutes were spent in converse, after which the General took his leave, and, remounting the landau, proceeded to rejoin his escort, and, passing in review, was saluted by the whole body of troops, drawn up in line extending from the President's square to the General's quarters, at the Franklin Hotel, on the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Nineteenth street, kept by Mr. Gadsby. On his alighting, another grand salute was fired by Captain Kurtz's Georgetown Artillery, after which the military were dismissed. The General retired for a short time to his private room; and, when he returned to the parlor, held a brief reception. · About five o'clock he was conducted by the committee to the civic dinner.*

^{*} From a letter written by William Lee, who made the acquaintance of Lafayette when in Paris as secretary to Joel Barlow, to his sister then in Paris, printed in the American Monthly Magazine, October, 1895, we have some interesting information connected with Lafayette's visit to the National Capitol. Mr. Lee wrote:

About seven o'clock the General begged to be permitted to retire, that he might pay his respects to some intimate and respected friends, the connections of the family of the late General Washington, in Georgetown. He went in a carriage to Georgetown accompanied by Mr. Thomas Corcoran, and, passing through a crowd of people, stopped at the town hall and held a short reception and then proceeded to call upon Mrs. Thomas Peter (Martha Parke Custis, a daughter of John Parke Custis, the step-son of General Washington) at her seat, "Tudor Place," on the heights of Georgetown. Lafayette had known Mrs. Peter when she was a child living with the Washingtons at "Mt. Vernon," where she was born; so, when he met her he kissed her affectionately, and also her daughters. The youngest, Brittania Wellington, second wife of Commodore Beverly Kennon, still survives and dwells in the same house where this pleasant meeting took place. Mrs. Maria Steele, of Annapolis, and her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Key Howard, both still living, and another young girl, afterwards the wife of Daniel Buckner, M. C. from North Carolina, daughters of Francis Scott Key, of Baltimore, were children at the time and were at Mrs. Peter's at the time of Lafayette's visit.

Oct. 13. In the morning Lafayette breakfasted with President Monroe, privately, at the White House, and then made a short visit to Columbia College. From one to three o'clock he received visits of citizens and heads of departments at his hotel, and then attended a State dinner at the White House, the President and family, members of his Cabinet and ladies of their households being present. In the evening he attended a party given in his honor by Major-General Brown.

[&]quot;I was at the President's all day yesterday. He sent for me to consult about the reception of General Lafayette, as he did not like the arrangements of the corporation who proposed that the President and all the members of the court should join in the procession. This is what we concluded on: The corporation will meet the General at the city boundaries, conduct him to the Capitol, address him there, and then proceed with him to the President's gates. Here he only, with his suite of a few Revolutionary officers, is to enter. The President will be surrounded by the heads of departments, officers of the court, and navy commissioners. General Brown will receive him in the saloon; none of the city authorities or populace will be admitted. After this ceremony is ended, we shall deliver him to the corporation at the gates, and they will conduct him to Gadsby's, where eighty people are to dine with him."

On Thursday General Lafayette again visited Georgetown. He was attended by several military corps and officers of distinction. After remaining a few moments at the house of Colonel John Cox, the mayor of Georgetown, he paid a visit to Georgetown College, and then went to "Tudor Place" to dine with Mrs. Peter, and afterwards visited Secretary Calhoun, who lived near Mrs. Peter's, and spent the evening at the home of Colonel Cox, where he met many distinguished people, and then returned to "Tudor Place," where he passed the night and the next day, privately.*

On Saturday at noon, after visiting the navy yard, Commodore Tingey, commandant, General Lafayette left Washington city for Alexandria, attended by a numerous civil and military cavalcade, and Mr. John C. Vowell and Mr. Thomas Swann, of the Alexandria committee. While the cavalcade was crossing the Potomac bridge a national salute was fired by Captain Force's Columbia Artillery, which was stationed on the site of the old fort, all the other volunteer companies of the brigade having previously embarked for Alexandria.

On the Virginia side of the river, General Walter Jones, commander-in-chief of the District of Columbia Militia, with the officers of his brigade, the marshals of the day and a numerous escort of mounted citizens, decorated with blue sashes and

badges, were drawn up on both sides of the road.

General Lafayette was there presented, by the mayor of Washington, to General Jones, who addressed him on the part of the citizens of Alexandria. After a reply from General Lafayette, he was seated in his barouche, drawn by four grays, with postillions wearing the colors of the Cincinnati, white and blue, with General Jones, who here took the place of the mayor of Washington.

The local papers of the day describe the reception very fully and tell that in the parade Major William F. Thornton, chief marshal, and the Cavalry, Captain Andrews, led the van, and were followed by the U. S. Marines, Captain Broome, the Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria troops, Colonels Thompson, Doughty and Minor, and the civilians under Dr. James Carson. A cart, with Washington's headquarters tent,

^{*} Communicated by Mrs. Kennon and Maria G. D'Evereux, Georgetown.

decorated with evergreens and flags, escorted and guarded by Revolutionary soldiers in carriages, was a feature of the procession.

On resuming the march up the Washington turnpike a national salute was fired by Captain Williams' Artillery, stationed

on the high ground overlooking the causeway.

The General's approach to the city line was announced by a salute of fifteen guns. The whole of the military were formed in line to receive him. He was then met and welcomed to Alexandria by the Committee of Arrangements.

The procession entered the town, which was crowded with sightseers from the country, at Columbus street and proceeded to King street, to Fayette, to Prince, to Fairfax, to Cameron, to Washington street. The troops passed on and formed line in King street, the right resting on Washington street. As soon as the General appeared in Washington street a national salute was fired. He was conducted through an arch, forty feet high, which extended entirely across Washington street, and was tastefully decorated with evergreens, appropriate mottoes and French and American flags, and, of course, an eagle, which flapped its wings as Lafayette passed under him.

On leaving the arch he turned into King street and passed the military. On arriving at Royal street he left the barouche and was received by the school children.*

Across the principal street was thrown an arch of evergreens, surmounted by a gilded eagle, and the words extracted from a speech of his, "For a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it."

The boys and girls on either side strewing flowers as Lafayette passed, the boys saying, "Strew we now your path with flowers," and the girls adding, "Happiness to-day is ours." One boy was instructed to pull a rope as the General passed under, making the wings of the eagle flap, whilst the General smiled and bowed to us all. My father, John Roberts, then mayor of the town, escorted him to the old "City Hotel," as the largest public house of entertainment was called, and welcomed him in an address, and then he was shown the sights of the town, notably the old Masonic Lodge, where was to be seen the last portrait of General Washington, painted a few

^{*}In recalling events concerning General Lafayette's visit to Alexandria, the home of my youth, much allowance must be made for the failure of memory of a woman of fourscore years and ten. The welcome and hospitality given by one of Virginia's oldest towns (for she was not a city then) did justice to their remembrance of what was due to this illustrious soldier, who, leaving his young wife, had in the darkest days of our Revolution come to our assistance with his fortune to keep on the terrible war for freedom, which our poor and scattered colonies were making. . . .

The following ladies had been appointed a committee to get the children together: Mrs. Thompson F. Mason, Mrs. Wm. Fowle, Mrs. Alex. Moore, Mrs. Bathurst Daingerfield, Mrs. Robt. L. White, Mrs. T. L. Hewitt, Mrs. J. P. Thompson, Mrs. W. F. Thornton, Mrs. A. C. Cazenove, Mrs. Samuel Thompson, Mrs. John Popham, Mrs. John C. Vowell and Mrs. Robert F. Taylor, whose little daughter Rosalie gracefully recited some verses in honor of the General and the other children repeated in chorus:

Happiness to-day is ours Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers,

and thereupon flowers were scattered and the General kissed little Rosalie.

The General passed through their lines, which extended to the reception room, where Mr. John Roberts, the mayor of the town, the Common Council, the Judiciary, the officers of the Washington Society, etc., had assembled to receive him. After all had been presented to him, on the firing of a signal gun, the column passed in review, and the procession was continued in the original order. When the General's barouche arrived opposite the door of the residence of Thomas Lawrason, Esq., corner of Duke and St. Asaph streets, where he was to pass the night, he was conducted to it by the Mayor and General Jones. After conducting the General to his quarters the procession passed again through several streets, and the column

weeks before his death, the clock in his room, which tradition says, stopped ticking at the very hour he breathed his last, and never moved since.

One amusing incident of the parade I recall. An old darkey, Joe Williams, known to us as "Joe Goat," so named by the boys in derision of his military goatee, who had always boasted of being at the surrender of Cornwallis, dressed himself on this occasion in an old uniform with cocked hat and feathers, and all the boys of Alexandria were waiting in breathless expectation the meeting between the General and Joe. My father being in the secret, had meanwhile begged Lafayette to be sure to pretend a recognition. When the procession halted before the hotel, Joe was pushed in front of the old soldier, when he exclained: "How d'ye do, General! I knew you at Yorktown." Lafayette replied: "So you did, Mr. Williams! How are you sir." The old darkey triumphantly turning to the thousands present, exclaimed: "Didn't I tell you so. Yes, General, I made the punch for you at Yorktown, and did we not enjoy it together? God bless you Marse General Lafayette."

Communicated by Mrs. Matilda Roberts Sayrs, and Mrs. H. M. Clarkson, Hay-market, Va.

was displayed into line in St. Asaph street, with the centre opposite the door of his quarters.

The officers were called to the centre and presented to the General; and upon his retiring, the whole were dismissed.

At half-past six o'clock a large party sat down to an elegant dinner at the City Hotel prepared by Mr. Claggett. There was about a hundred at the table; near the head of it, on the right of the Mayor, was General Lafayette, and next him Mr. Adams, the Secretary of State. A number of guests from the city were invited by the corporation, among them Commodores Rogers and Porter, General Macomb and Colonels Peyton and Harvie, of the Yorktown committee. After dinner the General returned to his quarters and held a public reception at which the people were introduced by Mr. Wainwright. One of the ladies present created some sensation by her request for a more special greeting from the General.* She was a Mrs. Mason, formerly Miss Eleanor Ann Patton, daughter of Mr. Robert Patton, of "Spring Bank," near Alexandria, and attended the reception as a bride, leaning upon the arm of her husband, Mr. George Mason, of "Gunston Hall," grandson of the celebrated statesman of that name. As the young girl beforementioned stood next her, she saw Mrs. Mason whisper to her husband, who immediately turned and spoke in a low tone to Mr. Wainwright, the latter instantly repeating the remark in a low voice to General Lafayette. For a moment, and only for a moment, the countenance of the General wore an expression of startled surprise, and then, with knightly courtesy, he stepped forward, took the hand of the fair petitioner, she was a very beautiful woman, and imprinted the wished-for kiss upon her rosy cheek. The spoiled beauty then stepped back, her head sank upon her husband's shoulder as though overcome by the honor, and she was evidently proud of having been thus distinguished. By ten o'clock the General retired and the company dispersed. The next morning Lafayette breakfasted with the widow of his friend and comrade, Light Horse Harry Lee, whom he had known well when they were both members of General Washington's staff. This lady, since the death of her distinguished husband, had made her home in Alexandria, and her young son, Robert Edward

^{*} Communicated by Miss Rebecca C. Powell, Alexandria, Va.

Lee, was one of the mounted marshals in the parade of the day before. We can imagine the enthusiastic admiration of the youth for the great soldier of whom he had heard so much, and the cordial greeting which General Lafayette would extend to the son of his former comrade though no power of prophetic vision enabled him to see in the gallant boy a future general, destined to rival in distinction and military fame the proudest heroes of the Revolution. General Lafayette's stay in Alexandria was short, as he had promised to proceed from there to Yorktown, the scene of his greatest glory and America's proudest triumph.



CHRIST CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

LAFAYETTE AS A FREE-MASON.

BY ABRAHAM JORDAN.

Diligent search among archives existing in Philadelphia and elsewhere fails to reveal the fact of the date and place where Lafayette was made a Mason; but a tradition in Fredericksburg Lodge, No. 4, of Virginia (where Brother Washington was initiated), states that he was made in France in 1777 just before his departure for America.

During the Revolution he visited (in company with Washington) the various army lodges then existing in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, as also the Yorktown, Va, lodge

just after Cornwallis' surrender.

In the autumn of 1784 Lafayette came to America and visited Washington at Mount Vernon. Of all the generals of the Revolution he had been the most beloved by Washington, and both to him and to his wife in France had the hospitalities of Mount Vernon been often tendered by General and Mrs. Washington. Madam Lafayette wrought with her own hands in France a beautiful masonic apron of white satin groundwork, with the emblems of masonry delicately delineated with needlework of colored silk and this, with some other masonic ornaments, was placed in a highly finished rosewood box, also beautified with masonic emblems, and brought to Brother Washington on this occasion as a present by Lafayette. It was a compliment to Washington and to masonry delicately paid, and remained among the treasures of Mount Vernon until long after its recipient's death, when the apron was presented by his legatees to the Washington Benevolent Society of Philadelphia in 1816, and by them to the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, in whose possession the apron now is, while the box that contained it is in possession of Alexandria-Washington Lodge, No. 22, in Virginia.

It is wrought with silk and has for its design on the flap the Mark Master's circle, and mystic letters, with a beehive as its mark in the centre. It hangs framed on the eastern wall of the

Grand Lodge Library in Philadelphia.

When Lafayette visited this country in 1824–25 he was accorded masonic hospitality wherever he went. In Philadelphia he dined with upwards of 400 brethren of the fraternity at the Masonic Hall as stated on p. 538, Vol. III. The minutes of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania contain the following in regard to this event:

"Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, Quarterly Communication, Philadelphia, Monday, 6th September, 1824.

"Resolved, That a committe consisting of the Grand Officers and Past Grand Officers, be appointed to inquire whether General La Fayette be an Ancient York Master Mason, and if he be, to adopt such measures as in their opinion will best evince the affection and gratitude of his Masonic Brethren to this friend and benefactor of the United States.

"Adjourned Quarterly Communication, September 20, 1824: The Committee appointed by the Grand Lodge to ascertain and report whether General Lafayette be an Ancient York Master Mason, and if so to report such measures as would be proper for the Grand Lodge to adopt in relation to this Brother, respectfully report that they have been led to believe that this distinguished man, for whose attachment and services to this country our fellow citizens have evinced the warmest feelings of affection and gratitude, has long been an Ancient York Master Mason, and has honored the institution by his patronage, and added to its usefulness and respectability by a devoted attention to its interests. When all classes are zealous to display their good feeling upon his arrival amongst us, it would seem to your Committee that in a city where the Masonic institutions deservedly stand high, some testimony of respect is due from them to so worthy a Brother. They have been anxious to avoid unnecessary ostentation and expense, but at the same time to treat this guest as becomes the institution and his character. The Committee recommend for adoption the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, whose duty it shall be as soon as they have received Masonic information that General Lafayette is an Ancient York Master Mason, to invite him to partake with his Masonic Brethren of a dinner to be prepared for the occasion.

"Resolved, That the same committee shall be authorized to procure the dinner, receive subscriptions and make all necessary arrangements for the same at the price of five dollars for each subscriber.

"Resolved, That the use of the Grand Saloon shall be appropriated in the evening on which the dinner is to take place to the subscribers to the same.

"Resolved, That the Grand Lodge Room shall also be appropriated to the use of the subscribers on that day, with the consent of the Lodge whose day of meeting it may be, and that an address suitable to the occasion be delivered.

"James Harper, Thomas Kittera, Samuel Badger, Boyse Newcomb, J. K. Kane and J. Randall, Committee.

"The R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Bro. James Harper, was pleased to appoint Bros. J. Randall, J. S. Lewis, V. M. Pettit, D. E. Wilson, Robert Toland, D. F. Gordon and James McAlpin, on said committee.

"On motion made and seconded:

"Resolved, That the R. W. Grand Secretary transmit a copy of the report and resolutions to the R. W. Grand Master, B. John Bannister Gibson, and respectfully invite his attendance in the city on the day when the dinner to General Lafayette shall be given.

"Extra Grand Communication, Philadelphia, Saturday, 20th October, 1824.—This being the day appropriated for a dinner to our distinguished Brother, General Lafayette, in pursuance of a resolution of the Grand Lodge adopted on the 20th September, ulto., about three hundred of the Craft, including a large proportion of the resident members of the Grand Lodge, assembled in the hall at an early hour in the afternoon. The R. W. Deputy Grand Master, Grand Officers and members, being seated in the Grand Lodge Room, the door was tyled and the Grand Lodge opened in form at 4 o'clock, p. m.

"On motion made and seconded the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, glorying in the honor this day conferred on her by the visit of Brother Gilbert Motier de Lafayette, and anxious to enrol among her members an individual so much distinguished by all the virtues which ennoble the Masonic character, has

"Resolved, That all the rights, dignities and privileges of a member of this Grand Lodge, be and the same are hereby conferred on Bro. Gilbert Motier de Lafayette.

"A committee was appointed to wait upon Bro. Lafayette at his lodgings and conduct him to the hall. Here he was met at the door by the Grand Marshal and Grand Sword Bearer and received into the Grand Lodge with the highest honors. The R. W. Deputy Grand Master then rose and addressed Bro. Lafayette.

"To which Bro. Lafayette made the following reply:

"Right Worshipful Grand Master and Brethren, I have often thought that we owe

as much to our enemies as to our friends, and if this observation is ever true, it is most true, when applied to us as Masons. It is to the enemity and the persecutions of a Francis II. and Ferdinand that the Masons of Europe in modern times have been indebted for opportunities of proving, through much suffering and peril, that our principles are pure, and that their devotion to them is unchangeable. The Lodges of Spain, in particular, have been the victims of royal fears, but though dispersed, their members still are Masons, and though much oppressed their light has not been extinguished. You, Right Worshipful Sir and Brother, reposing under the cover of your own peaceful institutions, hear of these things only by the report of those who come to admire your prosperity and to share, by your hospitality, the fruit of your labors. I thank you for the honor you have just conferred on me, and assure you that I shall never forget this mark of your kind distinction, by which I am made the member of a body of which Franklin was the father and Washington the associate.

"The Brethren were severally presented to Bro. Lafayette, after which the Grand Lodge was closed in harmony at half-past five o'clock."

NOTE.—Professor Leonard H. de Fernelmont, the Belgian sculptor, is working on a statue of George Washington, representing him as a Masonic Grand Master, wearing the apron made for him by Madame Lafayette. It is to be placed in the new Masonic Temple at Detroit, Michigan. It will be of statuary marble, 6 feet 2 inches high, with a pedestal of 3 feet 6 inches.

REMINISCENCES OF ANNANDALE, N.Y.*

BY JOHN N. LEWIS.

(Continued from page 35.)

We now come to Magdalen island, which, as previously stated, also came from the Schuyler grant, and was sold to the Van Benthuysens. The earliest account that I have found concerning it, I obtained from the Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Guilford, Conn., whom I met a couple of years ago. He had made Indian history a study, and in the course of conversation, knowing that I was from the Hudson river, he asked me if I could tell him where Magdalen island was located. He said that prior to the Revolution there was a trading post located on it, and that many supplies were furnished to the Indians from it, in exchange for peltries of various kinds. When Hendrick Hudson sailed up the river in the Half Moon, he anchored off the north end of the island, and passed a night there. The earliest authentic knowledge my father had was that it was purchased from the Van Benthuysens by Dr. John Masten, at that time a young physician of Kingston. He was a young man of great promise, but had the misfortune to marry a rich wife. Being a lover of ease, he gave up a lucrative practice in Kingston, purchased the island, built a house (whose cellar walls can still be seen) at the south end, near where the Pavilion now stands, and gave himself up to a life of ease and luxury. In my boyhood I used to go there frequently with my mother, and was always in great fear of the old Doctor, who was a very tall man, and always spoke in a very loud tone of voice, quite appalling to a child. They had three sons, who were educated at Union College. Two of them studied law, and located in Buffalo, and shortly after induced their parents to sell the island and go to Buffalo, which they did in 1835. I remember quite distinctly going with my father and his men to move their goods into a scow which was lying just north of the pavilion. When their goods were all on, the family went on board, and one of the most impressive recollections of

^{*} A lecture delivered before the officers and students of St. Stephen's College, at their request, by Mr. John N. Lewis.

my childhood is the picture of the old Doctor standing in the stern of the boat as it was pushed off, with hat in hand, his white hair ruffled with the wind, saying, "Farewell, Magdalen, Farewell." He was never permitted to see it again. The boat was rowed to Tivoli, where it was taken in tow by a steamboat and towed to Albany, and thence by the Erie canal to Buffalo, quite a contrast to our present luxurious mode of traveling. Two of the sons became very prominent men. One was mayor of Buffalo, the other a judge. As for the third, I cannot speak so favorably.

Mr. John C. Cruger then purchased the island, but did not spend much of his time there for the first few years, though his father, Mr. Peter Cruger, was there most of the time. Mr. Cruger was exceedingly fond of the island. He loved its quietness, and, with his love of nature and fondness for books, he found it an ideal home. He built the house now occupied by his daughters. He died in New York City, November 16, 1879, a few days after his return, with his family, from Europe, beloved and lamented by every one. I felt that, in his death, I lost one of the truest friends I ever had. His wife, a lady of rare gifts both of mind and body, was the daughter of Stephen Van Rensselaer, of Albany. She died April 27, 1888, and was buried beside her

husband, under Trinity Church, New York City.

The present Bartlett place was also purchased from the Van Benthuysen estate by William Allen, who built the original house. He also owned a tract of land north of the residence of the Rev. Dr. Platt and extending along the west side of the road leading to Madalin, as far as the road leading to Mrs. Kidd's. That tract of land is now owned by our young friend, James H. Kidd. Mr. Allen, as my father expressed it, was a charming man, and to know him was to know a gentleman. One of his relatives, who has graced our neighborhood for the past thirty years, has recently gone from us, but her memory will always be cherished by us all. Mr. Allen sold the place to Mr. Tillotson, whose mother was a sister of Chancellor Livingston. He occupied the place till about 1862, when he moved to Rhinebeck, where he died a few years later. Four children, two sons and two daughters, still survive him, all living in New York City. Mr. Bartlett then bought the place, but was permitted to enjoy it only a few years. He lived long enough, however, to endear himself to the whole neighborhood, and died in 1866, mourned by everyone. His widow spent the remainder of her life on the place in great seclusion, until a year ago last July, when she, too, left us, and the place is now unoccupied.

Early in the present century Mr. Thomas Harris built a house, where Dr. Olssen now resides. He left two sons, Peter and John, both of whom settled in this neighborhood and were well known to many of us. Mr. Peter Harris was the father of our neighbors, Messrs. Aaron and Thomas Harris, and Mr. John Harris was the grandfather of the present janitor of this college.

As I wish to leave Annandale till the close of these remarks. we will now go to Barrytown. This place was established some time before the Revolution as a landing for sloops, for freight and passengers. I have often heard my father speak of taking the sloop from there and being six days in reaching New York. It was then called Red Hook Landing. The name Barrytown was given to it in honor of Postmaster-General Barry, who granted the petition of the inhabitants for a postoffice about 1807. The place just below Barrytown, now owned and occupied by the Chanler family, was bought by General John Armstrong, who built the first house, which still stands, though with many additions. After his return from France, where he had served as minister by appointment of James Madison, he sold it to his son-in-law, William B. Astor, and moved to the village of Red Hook, where he built the house now occupied by his grandsons, Henry and James Armstrong.

The Donaldson place, just across the track from the depot at Barrytown, was built by Captain Brown, a son-in-law of John R. Livingston, who at that time, 1816, owned the place now known as Massena. All the property about Barrytown, and up to Montgomery place, was originally included in the Schuyler patent. During the Revolution, when the British troops came up the river after the burning of Kingston, they burned the storehouse in connection with the landing, which had a large quantity of wheat stored in it, and stood where the large ice-house now is,

The house on the Aspinwall place was owned by a man named Philip Livingston, and was also burned by the British at the same time. After the war the place was sold to John R. Livingston, a brother of the Chancellor and of Edward. He lived there until his death, about 1850. His heirs sold the property to Mr. Henry Dwight, who improved it very much, but, owing to great financial losses, he felt obliged to sell, when it was purchased by Mr. John L. Aspinwall, who lived there until his death in 1873. His life, as well as the history of the place, is too familiar to us all to need comment. His worth, as well as that of his estimable wife, who so recently left us, is well known to all. In this little retrospect of our neighborhood we are sadly impressed by the ravages which the past twenty-five or thirty years have made in our midst, especially among those most prominent at that time.

At Barrytown Corner, in 1790, there were only a black-smith shop and three houses. From there up to this place the land was principally in woods, with the exception of a clearing, where the old stone house stands, now occupied by Patrick Quinn. It was then in the possession of the Moore family. The head of the family was in the Revolutionary War, and during that time his wife and the slaves carried on the farming. At the time of the burning of the storehouse at Barrytown the British also made a raid on this place and carried off whatever they could find. This farm remained in possession of the family until it was purchased by Mr. Aspinwall, and remained a part of Massena until bought by Mr. Quinn. The descendants of the Moore family now live at Upper Red Hook.

We now come to Montgomery Place, which is identified in a measure with our national history, having been the home of the widow of General Richard Montgomery, as well as of Edward Livingston. The first Livingston who came to this country located near Albany and obtained in 1686 an immense grant of land from Governor Dongan and by treaty with the Indians, in Rensselaer and Columbia counties. This grant was in 1715 confirmed by a royal charter of George I. He hoped to establish a great manorial estate by leaving it to his eldest son; but his second son, Robert, discovered a plot on the part of the savages to massacre the whites. He communicated this to his father, who at first regarded it as a hoax, but, at the urgent request of the son, prepared to resist it. The attack was made at night, as the boy had predicted, but, owing to their knowledge of it, they were able to frustrate it and severely punish the

savages. As a reward for this act he gave the son an immense tract of land in the southern part of Columbia county. After he reached his majority he took possession of his manor and built a house at the mouth of Roelof Jansen's kill, now Livingston creek. After a few years he built a house on the lower part of his manor, which house was burned by the British, and, after the war, rebuilt, and is now occupied by Mr. Clermont Livingston. His son, Robert R., married Margaret Beekman, daughter of Henry Beekman, of Rhinebeck, who owned the Beekman patent, comprising all the land south of the estate of Mr. Delano, to the southerly part of the town of Rhinebeck. She, too, was an only child, and the two immense estates were united in one. They had a large family of children, among whom were Robert, the chancellor; John R., who owned Massena; Mrs. Garretson, whose husband was a Methodist minister; Mrs. Peter R. Livingston, Mrs. Morgan Lewis, Mrs. Montgomery and Edward, the youngest. I trust you will pardon this digression from our subject, if it be a digression, for we, as a neighborhood, are proud to claim a personal, as well as historic, interest in these men and women. Richard Montgomery, as you all know, was a native of Ireland, and held a commission in the British army. In 1757, when only a youth of eighteen, he was ordered to America for active service, where he won great distinction. In 1763 he revisited England, sold his commission in the British army and returned to America. Shortly afterwards he married Miss Janet Livingston and settled on his wife's estate, "Grasmere," near Rhinebeck. When hostilities commenced between England and the colonies he warmly espoused our cause. His gallantry and fall at Quebec are historical facts with which we are all familiar. When he was ordered to join Arnold at Ticonderoga and proceed to Canada, his wife accompanied him as far as Lake Champlain. His last words, in bidding her good-bye, were: "You shall never blush for your Montgomery." She was never permitted to see him again, for he fell within a few weeks, while leading the advance on Quebec. His remains were buried within the walls of the city. His widow then sold her estate, "Grasmere," at Rhinebeck, and bought the estate, which we now call "Montgomery Place," of Abram Van Benthuysen. She immediately built the house now occupied by the Misses Hunt, where she

spent the rest of her days in quiet and comparative seclusion. About forty years after the death of General Montgomery his remains were conveyed to St. Paul's Church, New York City. A suitable monument is about to be erected on the spot where he fell, which, up to the present time, has been marked only by a sign with the words: "Here Montgomery fell." I have heard that when the boat which bore his remains down the river reached the point in front of Montgomery Place they fired the national salute and anchored there for an hour. It is said that Mrs. Montgomery requested to be left alone on the piazza, and that after the boat had gone she was found in a swoon. She made many improvements and beautified the place greatly. The locust trees, which line the road from the entrance gate south, were planted by her direction from seeds brought from Livingston manor. She died there in 1828, leaving the place by will to her youngest brother, Edward Livingston, who at that time was in the United States Senate. He was so closely identified with the political history of his time that I cannot refrain from a short sketch of his life, which may not be familiar to all of you. He was born in 1764 at Livingston manor, where his boyhood was passed. He was in school at Kingston at the time that place was burned by the British. When the school, under the supervision of Domine Doll, as he was called, was moved to the village of Hurley, some six miles away, he used to be rowed across the river every Monday morning to West Camp. From thence he would walk to Kingston, returning the same way, every Friday afternoon, to spend Sunday at home. He was graduated from Princeton College and studied law in Albany. When admitted to the bar he started the practice of his profession in New York City. He was elected to Congress in 1794, and served two terms with great credit. In 1801 he was elected mayor of New York. During his mayoralty the city was visited by yellow fever, when his faithfulness to duty, in looking after the city, nearly cost him his life. His private affairs now became so involved through the dishonesty of others that he resigned his offices and went to New Orleans. While in New York he had married Miss McEvers, by whom he had three children, a son and two daughters. Lewis, the son, was sent to France, after completing his education, in care of his uncle,

General Armstrong, with the hope of regaining his health, which had become very much impaired. But he gradually grew worse, and, at the request of his father, was sent to his home, which he was not permitted to reach. He died on the ship, and was buried at sea. The daughters also died early of consumption, and also his wife. In New Orleans he again started the practice of law and met with great success. He was soon able to pay his entire indebtedness, in New York City, with compound interest. While in New Orleans he met Madame Moreau, a young widow, and married her in 1805. She was a refugee from St. Domingo, who had fled thence during an insurrection of the slaves. During his practice in New Orleans he acquired a large tract of land about the city, which eventually became very valuable to him, and still more so to his family, later. It was in defending his title to these lands that the memorable correspondence took place between him and Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States. In 1823 he was elected to Congress from Louisiana, and, after the expiration of his term, was elected United States Senator. At the battle of New Orleans he served as aid-de-camp to General Jackson. In 1831 he succeeded Mr. Van Buren as Secretary of State, and in 1833 was appointed, by President Jackson, Minister to France. His great fame rests on his code of criminal law, called "The Livingston Code," which he completed in 1824; but, when ready for the printer, both copies were burned at night in his library. He immediately set to work to rewrite it, though sixty years of age, and in two years it was again complete. This great scheme of philanthropy made him illustrious all over the world. It was no sooner published in America than it was reprinted in England, in France and in Germany. The government of Guatemala translated one of his codes-that of "Reform and Prison Discipline," and adopted it word for word. Many of the most prominent statesmen of the world wrote to him in words of appreciative commendation.

After the death of Mrs. Montgomery he spent as much time as his numerous public duties would permit on Montgomery Place, where he died in 1836. His widow survived him until October, 1860, when she died, leaving the place to her only child, Mrs. Thomas Barton, a most estimable lady, of whom I have most grateful personal recollections. She was my first

Sunday-school teacher, and for six years I had the benefit of her instruction. I shall always cherish the memory of her instruction, as well as of her true personal friendship, which lasted until her death in 1873. At her death she left the place to the present occupants, the Misses Hunt, and their brother Carleton, of New Orleans. The Sunday school of which I have spoken was at that time held in the old school-house on the hill; though Miss Donaldson, a sister of Robert Donaldson, had previously taught a small school, in an upper room, in the cottage now occupied

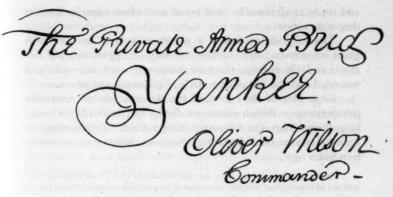
by Mr. Livingston.

We now come to Cedar Hill, as it was called in my boyhood. Just south of the bridge and near the first dam, in my earliest recollection, there was a woolen factory, and I have a very distinct remembrance of the man who ran it. His name was Owens, and his appearance was quite remarkable, his height and circumference being about equal. The factory was twice burned, and the last time it was not rebuilt. On this side the bridge, as I first remember it, there were only three houses and they have all been taken down. Those now standing have all been built within my recollection. Where Livingston's mill now stands was a small flour and saw mill, operated by an Irishman named Huddleston. These mills were both built by General Armstrong, and by him sold to Mr. Cruger. They were subsequently bought by Mr. Fritz, and soon after they burned. A fine new one was erected, which also was burned, as also the mill-house, standing a little north of the mill. After this, the present mill was built by Mr. Fritz, who soon after failed, when it was bought by Mr. Livingston. Since that time it has not been used to any extent. The old school-house on the hill was for many years used for the district school, the basement being used for Sunday school and for religious services conducted, alternately, every Sunday afternoon by Baptist, Lutheran and Dutch Reformed clergymen. A part of the house in which Dr. Malcom now lives formerly stood on the west side of the road, directly opposite the present entrance to his place, and the barn was just south of the gate-house. They were used by Mr. Cruger, who then owned the place, as the farm-house and barn. This place was sold by Mr. Cruger to Robert Adams, a nephew of Mr. Donaldson, and a bachelor. He lived there several years, and sold to Mr. Charles E. Sands, who was closely identified with the neighborhood and its progress, until about ten years ago, when he removed with his family to Hastings-on-the-Hudson, where he died in 1883.

Annandale, the cradle of St. Stephen's College, about which this neighborhood now centres, was the name of the estate, now owned by Mr. Livingston. It was bought by General Armstrong from the Van Benthuysens, after he sold Almont to Colonel de Veaux. General Armstrong lived there till about 1800, when he sold it to John C. Stephens, of New York. Mr. Stephens was a great sportsman and yachtsman. Two of his yachts, the Trouble and Black Maria, were built in the cove. He also had racing stables, and a race course, the upper curve of which was where the chapel now stands. How suggestive the thought! Surely the world is progressing, when we think of the change the present century has wrought in our neighborhood. This beautiful structure for the worship of Almighty God, and with a view to training young men for His sacred ministry, stands on the very spot once used by sportsmen for developing the speed of their horses. Mr. Stephens sold the place to Mr. Cruger, who lived there some years before he bought the island, after which it was purchased by Robert Donaldson, of North Carolina. He lived there until about 1850. Mr. Donaldson did much to improve and beautify the place. In my boyhood, where now the entrance is, there was a public highway leading down to the cove, where there was a grist mill, the rear part of which was so near the water, that, at high tide, the flour could be loaded directly into scows, and taken to the landing, either at Barrytown or Tivoli, and sent by sloops to New York. I have very tender recollections of this old mill, and especially of the miller's wife, who used to tempt my boyish appetite with sweets and dainties. When Mr. Donaldson bought the place, the old mill was taken away, and moved to Cedar Hill, where it was burned, as I have previously stated. The road was then closed as a public highway. You are all so familiar with the history of the place, after Mr. Bard bought it, that I need not recount it here. Suffice it to say that to him and his noble wife we owe, under God, whatever Annandale is, or in the future may become. And as this place gave Annandale its name, and its owners were the founders of whatever there is to be proud of, we may well feel a sort of reverence for the old place, and venerate it and its beautiful surroundings, as well as the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Bard.

I have tried to give you, though very imperfectly, some few facts relative to the past history of this neighborhood, but its future is still an unwritten book, and doubtless the writer of future reminiscences will find many more, well known to history and to fame, who can trace their scholastic renown to the instruction received at St. Stephen's College.

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BY GEORGE C. MASON, F. A. L. A.

"Friday, March 12, 1813, . . . came to anchor in Newport Harbor. Thus after an absence of 146 days the Yankee has arrived safe; having captured during the cruise 8 valuable Prizes, 52 cannon, 196 prisoners, 401 stand of small arms and property to the amount of 296,000 Dollars. She is ballasted with gold dust, ivory and fine goods. She has not lost a man during the cruise either by sickness or the enemy, and has returned with 52 persons on board, including boys, . . . thus ends our cruise."

"Honor and shame from no condition rise, Act well your part, there all the Honor lies."

The above extracts are taken from the log book of the second cruise of a famous and successful privateer; the armed brigantine Yankee, built in Bristol, R. I., and owned by James D'Wolf, of that place. The log book is signed by Oliver Wilson, captain, and sworn to by him before William Ellery, collector of the port of Newport, R. I., under date of March 12, 1813. The record is of additional interest from the signature of Mr. Ellery, who in 1776, had affixed his name to that corner-stone of American liberty, the Declaration of Independence.

Some further account of this brigantine and her cruise, compiled from her log and other papers, will give the reader an insight into the manner of life and fighting qualities of the men who manned our ships in the early part of the present century; particularly of those who were engaged in privateering. These men were seamen in every sense of the word; brave men and true; hard fighters, keenly alive to capture valuable prizes, skillful in escaping from the superior force of cruising men-of-war

and ready at all times to meet equal and often superior force in desperate action.

The daily life on board a privateer is here set forth with great minuteness; the routine of duty, struggles with the elements and the enemy; the care bestowed upon the sick and wounded and the disposition made of prisoners and prizes.

Some idea of the extent of the depredations of American privateers upon British commerce during the years 1812–15 may be gathered from the following extract from "Privateering," a series of articles published in the Newport *Mercury* about seventeen years ago.

"In ten days from the day when war was declared in 1812 (June 18th) one hundred and fifty were afloat, carrying an average of six guns and seventy-five men. Others were in course of preparation. By the middle of October New York had twenty-six afloat, carrying two hundred and twelve guns and manned by wenty-three hundred and thirty-nine men, and Baltimore had sent forty-two to sea, . . . By the first of January, 1813, two hundred and nineteen prizes had been taken; carrying five hundred and seventy-four guns and manned by over three thousand men. The effect of the news when it reached England can be imagined. The London Pilot of March 20, 1813, in a burst of indignation at the loss of the Java exclaimed, 'The Lloyd's list contains notices of upwards of five hundred British vessels captured in seven months by the Americans—five hundred merchantmen, three frigates.' When the first shock of the capture of the Macedonian had passed, the London Courier said, 'It should be considered no disgrace for the largest British frigate to shun an engagement with those dangerous nondescripts.'"

The Yankee, of Bristol, had returned from her first cruise on August 23, 1812, with valuable prizes and was at once prepared for her second cruise, the one under consideration. For this cruise she was manned, besides her captain, three lieutenants, master, surgeon, captain of marines, who also served as clerk, three mates and seven prize masters, by six quarter-masters and one hundred men, "as prime fellows as ever went to sea." She was fitted out for a six month's cruise and mounted fourteen guns; eight twelve-pound cannonades, five long sixes and two long fours; besides, one "long double fortified twelve-pounder (a beautiful piece) in her hold to be hereafter mounted." She had also sixty stand of arms, with a full supply of pistols, cutlasses and boarding pikes. She sailed from Newport harbor October 17, 1812, exchanging salutes with Fort Walcott and the private armed schooner Tom, of Baltimore.

On the 18th the crew were mustered at quarters, exercised

at the guns and in other warlike duties. The inspection proved highly satisfactory to the captain, and the log states, that the crew "were well disciplined and fit for immediate service."

On the 22d the men were again exercised at the guns and as boarders, and the first and third lieutenants, Seth Barton and Thomas Jones, appointed to command the first and second divisions. At the same time the captain read to the brig's company his instructions; regulating under severe penalties, the conduct of officers and crew on all occasions, particularly in time of action and when on board of an enemy's vessel. These instructions were drawn according to the customs and usages of the American and British navies.

On the 23d a large ship was chased, the brig cleared for action and a gun fired to bring to the chase—which proved to be the *Ariadne* of Boston. This ship had had a mutiny on board and had been relieved by Commodore Decatur in the frigate *United States*, then on a cruise to the eastward.

The first part of the cruise was a stormy one, with squalls, torrents of rain and heavy seas. The Yankee lost some of her lighter spars and shipped much water; so that on the 26th the clerk notes in the log: "Indeed it may be said that our vessel has sailed thus far under instead of over the Atlantic ocean."

The first land was made on November 13, when the Yankee put into St. Jago, Cape de Verdes, for wood and water. Between that time and January 6, 1813, she cruised between the Cape de Verdes and Cape Lopez, "looking into every port, harbor, river, factory towns, etc., on the coast, capturing five valuable prizes." The Yankee touched at the islands of St. Thomas, Annabona and Ascension, at various times during the cruise. She then crossed the Atlantic and cruised off the coast of Brazil, touching at Fernando Varonah and Pernambuco, capturing two large brigs. She fought four battles and crossed the equator six times. She then returned safely to Bristol, having been frequently chased by the enemy. The final entry contains these words: "The greatest harmony and good fellowship existed on board the Yankee during the cruise. The officers and crew on every occasion and during several warm engagements, displayed great courage and gallantry."

On November 6, the brig being in latitude 22° 49' N., the crew celebrated in honor of Neptune with due solemnity.

"The old sea-god, attended by his Lady, Barbers and Constables dressed in the most fantastic manner, with painted faces and swabs on their heads hailed our brig, came on board, were received with a salute and three cheers; demanded of Captain Wilson whether he had any of his sons on board and welcomed the Vankee into his Dominions. On being answered in the affirmative, he asked permission to initiate the marines and raw hands into the usual mysteries on such occasions. He then examined the surgeon, and, being convinced that he came to sea to take care of his children when they were sick, he excused him from being shaved with an iron hoop, and from passing through the other disagreeable parts of the ceremony. After which, Neptune and his companions went forward and regularly initiated about one-fourth of our crew into all the curious forms requisite to make them true sons of the ocean. The several candidates were sworn, properly painted, slushed, shaved, ducked and questioned. Their singular questions and answers excited much laughter and merriment. After the ceremony the Commander, officers and whole crew joined in a ducking match, which ended in great good humor and pleasantry. The remainder of the day and evening was spent in fencing, wrestling, singing, boxing, drinking, laughing and every species of mirth and fun,"

The next day the Captain began in earnest to prepare for the business of the cruise. The carpenter, gunner and mates mounted the "beautiful piece"—the long twelve-pounder—and the marines put their arms in order.

On Sundays the brig's company always behaved with much decorum. The crew were inspected man by man and the vessel thoroughly cleaned. Afterwards, "the Commander and officers attended prayers in the cabin, the marines were employed in singing hymns and the sailors in washing and mending their clothes."

The average number of men under the surgeon's care during the cruise was six; none, however, seriously ill and rarely one unfit for duty. In one place the surgeon states that "it is singular that our crew receive more wounds from their own negligence than from the shot of the enemy." The clerk adds that "Dr. M. seems to be quite a proficient in the use of knife and lancet."

Up to the time when the Yankee made St. Jago—the twenty-seventh day out—no captures had been made and all vessels overhauled and examined proved to be either American or neutral. The brig had sailed 3500 miles.

While cruising among the Cape de Verdes the officers were frequently on shore and received many civilities, their impres-

sions of the people and their customs being set forth at length, covering several pages of the log.

The Island of St. Nicholas is described as mountainous, barren and uncultivated, with only a few huts for blacks, with brackish and sulphurous water, the only anchorage being within a cable's length of the iron-bound coast. They were told of a fine fertile valley inland where the Governor resided, but did not visit it. The Isle of May impressed them as the most fertile of the islands, with habitations scattered over every part of it, and with salt works along the beach. A small town, with fifteen or twenty houses, is mentioned at the south end. No fortifications could be seen. Of Port Praya, Island of St. Jago, the log records that the

"Commander attended by his Surgeon and Clerk went on shore. He reported himself to the Governor General and Intendent as the Armed American Brig Yankee and requested permission to obtain a supply of water, wood and fresh provisions. This permission was immediately granted and the General expressed much satisfaction (and some degree of surprise) at seeing an American armed vessel in this distant part of the world. He inquired very particularly concerning the events of the war between America and England, regretted that this circumstance had deprived these islands of the American commerce. He informed us that no English vessels had touched at this island for some weeks past; but that there was an old English brig on the south side of St. Anthony loading with salt for the Brazils. The General further mentioned that the Private Armed American ship called the Alfred, Captain Williams, touched at the island a short time since and obtained a supply of water and provisions. The Alfred had taken and manned two valuable prizes and was then bound on a long cruise. On taking leave, the General told Captain Wilson that he should expect the customary salute which would be returned. 6 P. M. the barge returned on board. At 8 P. M. we fired a regular United States salute of seventeen guns, which was immediately returned from the town by an equal number."

The next day the visit was returned by the intendent-general, Dr. Madina, with the compliments of the Governor-General, and took breakfast with Captain Wilson.

Leaving Port Praya, drilling at quarters was resumed, and the log states in one place that the "Commander exercised the officers and the captain of Marines, his men and the boarders to the use of the musket according to the French system of loading and firing without using the ramrod." In another entry it is stated that the manual exercise of the Marines embraced "several new manœuvres à la mode de Français."

In connection with the above remarks on the use of the musket without the ramrod, I have made numerous inquiries

among naval and military men without obtaining any clear idea as to how an old-fashioned, muzzle-loading, flint-lock musket could be loaded in that manner. A loose-fitting ball simply dropped on powder would roll out if the piece were depressed, and a tight wad of cartridge-paper could not be forced down the barrel without a ramrod.

On November 23, the Island of Goree being two leagues distant to windward, the Yankee had her first meeting with an enemy, His Majesty's schooner St. Jago. A running fight at close quarters ensued, lasting from nine P. M. until one A. M. when the Yankee hauled off, convinced "that it was useless to fight a king's vessel where only hard knocks and no profit was to be obtained and where valuable men might be lost." The St. Jago was first sighted about eight P.M. and all sail set in chase. Finding that they came up rapidly with the schooner, the crew were piped to quarters and several muskets were fired to bring her to. A shot was then fired under her stern and then one directly into her. The chase then bore away and ran down close under the Yankee's lee. The usual hails were exchanged. The captain of the St. Jago asked: "How dare you fire into His Majesty's schooner?" and ordered Captain Wilson to send a boat on board. To which the latter replied: "I will not; strike your colors or I will sink you." Not knowing the force of the English schooner, Captain Wilson was disposed to hold off until daylight; but at eleven o'clock the St. Jago fired a shot over the Yankee, to which the latter replied with the Long Tom, double shotted with round and langrage. The fight was then kept up, gun for gun, until one A. M., when the Yankee hauled off to the W. S. W. to deceive the St. Jago as to her true cruising ground. No mention is made of any injuries.

On the 25th the first punishment was inflicted on one of the crew, and is the only one mentioned during the cruise. One of the crew, a seaman, received twelve lashes at the main rigging for stealing a shirt from a marine.

On the 27th the Yankee captured her first prize—a sloop—the Mary Ann, of London, loaded with gold dust, ivory, some Calcutta goods and trade muskets; value, about \$12,000. The sloop, which was armed with four guns, surrendered on the first

summons, and, being of little value, was burnt, her cargo and crew being transferred to the Yankee.

On December 3 the schooner Adler, of Liverpool, was captured after a severe action, with much loss to the enemy. The Adler had formerly been a French vessel, seventy-seven tons burthen, mounting four guns, and with a crew of ten whites and eleven blacks. She had a cargo of gunpowder, lead and flints; value, from \$3000 to \$5000. On overhauling the prize a pirate's flag and pennant were discovered. "This circumstance lessens our compassion for the deceased Captain Crowley, as it indicates a hostile disposition towards all mankind." The death of Captain Crowley and a number of his men was caused by the explosion of the Adler's magazine. A shot from Long Tom had dismounted one of the Adler's guns, which went down the hatchway into the magazine, and the blazing wad set fire to the powder. The quarterdeck was blown off and the upper works much injured. The night after this action was filled with apprehension for the prize crew. A severe tornado came on, with thunder and lightning; the schooner was full of powder, and, having no lightning conductors, "every mind was filled with apprehension and alarm."

The Adler, being a new vessel and easily repaired, was manned by a prize crew, and, taking on board the trade cargo of the Mary Ann, was sent to Toango to trade for gold dust, ivory, dyewoods and other valuable articles, and was then to proceed to the United States. The preparations for her voyage were made in due form, and the same custom was followed in the case of every prize sent home. Commissions were made out and given to the prize captain and mate with written instructions, and they were also furnished with the original papers of the prize.

After all this excitement some slight recreation seemed to be necessary. We are informed by the clerk that "it being Saturday night, the crew drank a health to all sweethearts and wives, and amused themselves with various diversions. The Marines chanted psalms and hymns, the sailors sang 'Old Tom Tough' and 'Old Tom Bowling,' and the officers listened with pleasure to the merriment of the crew." The above all through the cruise seems to have been the division of musical duty—the Marines always singing hymns and the sailors sea songs.

The next action and capture made by the Yankee is thus set forth in full in the log:

"Latitude 5° 35' N. Trade Town bearing N. E. distant about four leagues. Commenced with light airs inclining to calm, continued in chase of the ahead. We now discovered her to be a large armed Brig, showing eight ports on a side, with English colors flying at her main peak, apparently preparing for action. At 1/4 past I P. M. the enemy commenced firing, heaving every shot over us. 2 P. M. he made sail and began discharging his stern chasers. At 1/2 past 2, we being within half cannon shot, commenced firing our long twelve. 1/4 past 3 P. M. having approached within musket shot we opened our whole battery upon the enemy and continued the action (the enemy keeping up a well directed fire from his cannon and musketry) till 20 m past 4 P. M. when observing that the enemies colors had been shot away in the early part of the action and that his fire became very faint, the Commander gave orders to cease firing and hailed her, enquiring if she had struck. The enemy answered 'I have.' Sent Lieut Barton on board and found her to be the English Letter of Marque Brig called the Andalusia, Anthony Yates Kendall, Master, 210 tons burthen; mounting to carriage guns, 6 twelve pound canonades and 4 long French nines; with small arms, ammunition &c. navigated by a Captain, Supercargo and seventeen white seamen; besides eighty one Africans who served as mariners. The Andalusia is owned at Gibraltar and was last from Sierra Leone, bound to the Lee-ward with a cargo of sundries on a trading voyage. It appears from her Log that she captured the American Brig called the Two Friends off Porte Praya and carried her into Sierra Leone. The action lasted nearly three hours from the time we fired the first shot till the enemy struck. We engaged him forty five minutes within pistol shot. Captain Kendall and his Boatswain were slightly wounded; the remainder owed their safety to their excellent bulwarks. On boarding the prize we found her mainmast and fore yard badly wounded; one shot under her fore chains, which passed through and lodged in the opposite timbers: another, which entered the cabin and lodged in the Captain's bed. 'Nearly all her sails, braces, standing and running rigging shot away and every part of the vessel more or less injured."

The white prisoners were taken on board the Yankee and the blacks kept under guard. The Yankee received only slight injuries, and none of her crew were wounded. The same evening a small schooner was captured; her crew taking to their boats and abandoning the vessel. Finding the schooner loaded with rice, both the Yankee and the Andalusia were supplied. Having many prisoners, the schooner was presented by Captain Wilson to the captain of the Mary Ann, and all the prisoners were put on board after giving their paroles, which were made out in duplicate. They were fully provisioned and received all their personal property.

"Captains Sutherland and Kendall, Mr O'Connor and all the prisoners expressed their gratitude and thanks for the kind treatment they had received on board the Yankee. Indeed they could do no less. For the Captains lived in the cabin with the officers, the Mates in the Ward Room and the Sailors were well treated by our crew. In fact our instructions require that we should treat our prisoners with kindness and humanity. The prisoners amounted to one hundred and forty five. The Andalusia was refitted and sent to the United States."

Coming to anchor off Cape Palmas, the Yankee was visited by King Sottakroo, dressed simply in a robe, his subjects being arrayed in the "robes of Paradise." Through the good offices of Prince Grand Loo, who had been taken prisoner on the Andalusia, a profitable trade in ivory and gold dust was carried on, the vessel watered and supplied with fresh provisions.

The Yankee next proceeded down the gold coast, having been two months at sea and having captured property to the amount of \$60,000. At Cape Lahon the brig was visited by King Antonio and thirteen of his nobility. "These natives are as black as ebony, remarkably stout, well made and of a ferocious aspect, and their hair and beards platted in the most fantastic style." They were not welcome visitors, and, after "King Antonio had got as drunk as David's sow, we were obliged to force him and his cannibals to go on shore."

Heavy storms were encountered on the gold coast. On December 10 a brig was discovered close in shore anchored under Fort Appolonia. Volunteers were called for to cut her out. Nearly the whole crew stepped forward, and twenty-one were selected and the first lieutenant. The Yankee ran in, cleared for action and flying English colors. When within half cannon shot of the brig the barge was ordered away and rowed in rapidly, nearly all the men concealed under a sail. In six minutes they had possession of the enemy and stood out to sea, the Yankee firing two shots into the fort. The prize proved to be an English brig, the Fly, of London, 9147 tons burthen, copper bottomed and mounting six guns-formerly a French privateer-with a cargo of gold dust, ivory and dry goods; invoice valuation, £6810.2.5. She was a fine vessel and a fast sailer. She was sent to the United States. Her captain declared that he had been deceived by the Yankee's English colors and her boldness in running in under the guns of the fort. He was entirely unprepared for action.

In latitude 1° 45' N. the crew celebrated Christmas Day—the "fatted calf, or, more properly, the fatted goat," was killed,

and the crew made merry with an extra allowance of grog. All hands in good health and spirits. The thermometer registered 88° in the cabin. "No doubt our friends in Bristol are now shivering with cold under the icicles and snow of their frozen climate."

Running south to the Island of St. Thomas, the Yankee was there well received. No news of the war between the United States and England had been received. The Governor spoke to Captain Wilson in the highest terms of America, and expressed the "greatest indignation against British power, pride, injustice and insolence." On going on shore the officers found a great celebration in progress. The Captain attended church, the priests, monks and whole congregation being mulattos or blacks, They also witnessed a procession, civil and military, of the principal inhabitants, with two bands of music and a statue of the Virgin Mary. Afterwards they dined with the Governor; "had a most excellent dinner, with all kinds of vegetables, fruits and sweetmeats, liquors and wines."

On January 4 the Yankee again crossed the line, the ther-

mometer standing 90° at midnight.

On the 5th the master and twenty-one men were sent in the barge to explore the River Gabon. They heard of a Portuguese cutter up the river, which turned out to be their own prize, the

Adler, trading in disguise.

Off Annabona the Yankee captured the brig Thames, of 171 tons burthen, without an action. The Thames is described as "a fine vessel, mounting eight carriage guns, four twelve-pounders and four long nines." She was "copper bottomed, thoroughly repaired and carried a large cargo. This cargo may be reasonably estimated at \$25,000." The further information is given, that "on this day and hour of our capturing the Thames our commander was born twenty-seven years ago."

The only trouble that occurred during the cruise on board of the Yankee is noted under date of January 11. The second lieutenant had not proved to be a successful officer—numerous charges are recorded against him—such as: cowardice in the presence of the enemy, drunkenness and sleeping on watch, in fact, at one time the imminent danger of the loss of the brig is attributed to the latter cause. "His condition," the record con-

tinues, "subjects him to a court martial which will convince him of his errors."

Running southwest to the island of Ascension they there captured a turtle weighing four hundred pounds and containing several thousand eggs. Before leaving the island they placed in a bottle among the rocks a letter, or memorandum, "mentioning the arrival of the Yankee, her successful cruise, number of captures, guns, prisoners, value, etc. Also the declaration of war against England and its principal events; which letter was directed to any American captain who might hereafter touch at the island."

From Ascension the Yankee turned westward and made straight across the Atlantic for the Brazilian coast. On the way a public auction was held of prize goods, comprising shirts, cloth, linen, razors, knives, cloaks, flannel, etc., "to fit out the crews and officers for colder weather." The run of twelve hundred miles was made in seven and a half days.

Off Pernambuco, Brazil, the Yankee captured a large ship. The Harriott and Matilda of Maryport, 262 tons burthen, mounting sixteen guns. The chase was ordered to strike three times; when she surrendered without firing a shot. She was a fine vessel and valued at \$27,000. The Harriott and Matilda had sailed from Cork, Ireland, under convoy of the Cherub, sloop-ofwar, from which vessel she had parted company only three days before. The prisoners were sent on shore and the ship to the United States.

The Cherub, as consort of the Phabe, took part in the memorable action with the United States frigate Essex, Commodore Porter, off Valparaiso, Chili, March 28, 1814.

On February 2, the Yankee was chased by a sloop-of-war, but outsailed her. At this time the crew had been reduced to sixty-two persons, including boys and negros, the rest had been put on prizes.

Off Fernando Varonah the Yankee again spoke her prize, the Adler, bound to the United States, with a full cargo, consisting of fifty ounces of gold dust, forty-five tons of redwood, one ton of ivory, one-half ton of beeswax, 700 pounds of gum copal and sundries.

On the 116th day of the cruise, February 10, 1813, the Yankee made sail to the northward, "bound towards home."

Nothing of interest occurred until the 23d except a succession of storms and heavy seas. On that day the Yankee spoke a Portuguese vessel and learned that "Lord Wellington had visited Lisbon and Cadiz for a few days and returned to his army. The English had informed Captain Antonio that their fleets had burnt and destroyed Charleston and Philadelphia. (This is very improbable.")

On the 25th in lat. 27° 37′ N., lon. 58° 6′ W., the Yankee had a severe action with the brig Shannon, which she captured. The mate of the latter was severely wounded by a cannon ball and died of lockjaw on board the Yankee. The action, which came on by mutual consent and was well fought, showed rapid work. Within an hour and a half from the time the first shot was fired, the Shannon had surrendered, the crew transferred, prize crew put on board, the new captain's commission and instructions made out and the Shannon had made sail for the United States. Her value was about \$45,000.

More storms were now encountered and every preparation made to meet the heavy seas and hurricanes expected on the run up the coast. Six of the guns were sent down to the hold and "Long Tom" carefully secured. On the 28th a Swedish brig was spoken, and Captain Wilson learned of the capture of the frigate Macedonian by the United States under Commodore Decatur, after an action of seventeen minutes. Also, that Admiral Warren's fleet was blockading the Chesapeake with two seventy-fours and five frigates and that there were but few English cruisers on the coast. Of foreign news they were told that Buonapart had gone into winter quarters at Smolenske, and that Lord Wellington had done the same on the border of Portugal. They also learned that Congress had passed a loan bill for twenty-two millions, had raised another army of twenty thousand men and were building several sloops-of-war. Also, that American merchantmen were doing a good business under neutral colors.

In a heavy sea on March 2 four guns were thrown overboard, as the brig was almost on her beam ends, and two guns were sent down to the hold.

On March 10 the Yankee made the land. The captain supposed it to be Long Island, but on the weather clearing it proved to be Nantucket, and the brig in a dangerous position. Running off shore for the night, the next day Noman's Land, Gay Head and Block Island were all in sight, the land covered with snow. In the afternoon Rhode Island light was right ahead. The Yankee came to anchor for the night and the next day, the 146th of the cruise, ran into Newport harbor.

District and Post of Newfort March 12th 1813

I Olive Wilson Commander of the private armed Brig.
called the yanker do swear that what is contained in the
foregoing Journal consisting of One hundre is and fifty pages
is just and true in all its parts _ So help me God.

Sweam to the day and year above mentioned More Milson

With Ellery bolly

Thus ended the second cruise of the Yankee. From other sources I have learned that on the 20th of May she put to sea again for her third cruise and ran across the Atlantic to the Irish and English coasts. She retook the brig William, captured the brig Thomas of fourteen guns, value \$180,000. Close under the Irish coast she captured the sloop Earl Camden, value \$10,000. Brig Elizabeth, value \$40,000. On the same day the brig Watson, value \$70,000. Again, in sight of Ireland, schooner Ceries and brig Marriner, value \$70,000, and several other vessels.

Again the Yankce was out on the English coast for a fourth cruise, capturing many prizes, taking nine in forty-nine days. One of her prizes on this cruise, the Dispatch, had a cargo valued at £300,000 sterling. The bark Paris, ten guns, fought thirty-five minutes before she struck. One of her captures, the St. Jose, was valued at half a million dollars. A writer on privateering says:

It has been stated, and there is no reason to doubt it, that the Vanker made for her owner a million of dollars. The prizes of this renowned vessel were constantly

passing through the harbor of Newport on their way to Bristol. She would stay out as long as she found it advantageous to do so, and when she came in to report she made but a flying visit.

In connection with an article on privateering, some mention should be made of the division of the money received from the sale of prizes. There was usually an agreement, signed before sailing, setting forth the duties and rights of the owners, officers and crew. One of these agreements that of the private man-of-war Diana, dated May 10, 1762, sets forth in twenty-six clauses, the rights and duties of all the parties concerned, together with the method of distribution to be followed in connection with prize money and general "prize goods and effects." Briefly stated the agreement is to the following effect. The owners were to furnish and fit the vessel for sea and to "provide and furnish her with great guns, small arms, powder and shot and other necessary warlike stores, ammunition, provisions and water casks." Also a sufficient chest of medicines. For all this no deduction was to be made from the owners' shares. "And in consideration thereof the owners of the said Brigantine or their substitutes, shall have one-half part of all prize goods or effects that shall be taken and lawfully condemned after a deduction is made for the recompense of those that may be disabled of Joynts, Legs or Arms, etc."

The captain or his heirs, were to receive eight full shares, "and shall be granted all privileges and Freedoms which have been granted to any Captain of privateers belonging to this Port." The first lieutenant, mate and doctor to have four full shares each. The second lieutenant and captain's quartermaster, three full shares each. The third lieutenant, chief mate, gunner, carpenter, boatswain, linguister and prize master, two full shares each. All other petty officers one and a half shares each, seamen one share each and boys one-half share.

Besides the money value of a prize there were other perquisites. Thus, the first lieutenant and master were to have "the second officer's watch, sword and chest of all prizes." The doctor was to receive all medicines and surgical instruments captured. All coined gold captured was to be divided *pro rata* between owners, officers and crew.

Among the duties set forth for officers and men I note that the "proceedings of the said Briganteen and the undertaking of any Enterprise at sea or on shore during the cruis a aforesaid shall be

left entirely to the captain's election." He was also to be recognized as the agent of the owners.

The man who first saw a vessel which was captured, and found to be worth fifty pieces of eight per share, was to receive a "gold-laced hat of ten pieces of eight value." If the prize proved to be of the value of one hundred pieces of eight per share, he was to receive the "hat and ten pieces of eight."

For inciting munity or insubordination, shares were to be reduced or entirely taken from the guilty and such corporal punishment inflicted as seemed to be necessary. Gambling was to be punished by loss of shares. Stealing on board of a prize

was punishable in the same manner.

Remuneration for injuries received in the course of duty were thus awarded. For the loss of a "Joynt" or an eye, one hundred pieces of eight. For the loss of a leg or arm, six hundred pieces of eight "in goods or effects taken." For death, accidental or in action, the widow or heirs were to receive the deceased's share in all captures made previously and in the action in which death occurred. Cowardice was punishable by the loss of all shares. Other misdemeanors, such as, bringing on an attack; firing a gun before receiving orders to do so; desertion and the ill treatment of male or female prisoners, were to be punished as above.

All small plunder, private property, etc., was to be sold at auction. Ten "dead shares" were to be deducted to be paid by the captain to ten meritorious seamen. Half a share was to be given to the boarder first on board an enemy's vessel. All prizes were to be sold at public auction in the home port, Newport, R. I.

The parchment from which the above extracts are taken is twenty-six inches by thirty inches in size and is signed by the owners, officers and crew of the *Diana* and attested by a Notary.

In cases where no formal agreement was made, one moiety went to the owner, the other to the officers and crew. Two per cent. of the net amount was paid over to the collector of the port as a fund for widows and orphans and for disabled seamen.

I cannot close this article in a more appropriate manner than with a verse from an old privateering song:

"No more of your blathering nonsense,
"Bout the Nelson of old Johnny Bull;
I'll sing you a song, 'pon my conscience,
"Bout Jones and Decatur and Hull."

SOME COLONIAL FAMILIES.

WEISER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Qualis et quantus fuerit Non ignorabunt sine lapide Futura Sæcula.

'This is the brief epitaph carved on the plain marble slab which marks the last resting place of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, the honored patriarch of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. True as it is of him, it can be said, with equal truth, of his father-in-law, Colonel Conrad Weiser: "Who and what he was future ages will know without a monument of stone."

That we are passing through a grand revival in patriotism is evidenced by the birth and vigorous growth of our different patriotic-hereditary societies, by the desire to learn more of the noble deeds of our forefathers, and the interest taken in historical and genealogical publications. At such time and under such circumstances it is a source of much gratification to find an ever-increasing desire to learn more of the antecedents, life and labors of this man, who was one of the greatest citizens of the Province of Pennsylvania, and who did so much towards laying the solid foundations on which have since been reared the great commonwealth bearing the same name.

Whilst, in the main, all that has been written recently of Conrad Weiser is excellent and accurate, still I notice a tendency to error in several instances. In the hope of correcting such discrepancies and supplying some omissions, I take the liberty of making public the following data without any thought of tracing my footsteps over fields which have already been trodden.

In some way or other it has become quite a trite saying that Conrad Weiser was descended from "humble and poor" parentage, and, from constant reiteration, it has almost become an accepted belief. If such were the case it would be no disgrace; but such was not the case. As a fact, the Weiser family was neither humble nor poor. They were, in reality, of what might

be properly termed "patrician" rank, corresponding to the English "esquire," or possibly "knight." Conrad Weiser's father bore an escutcheon, presumably that of his ancestors, which is blazoned "Per feese, gu. and arg., in chief a swan of the second, in base three roses of the first, stalked and leaved vert." The crest is a swan as in the arms. It has also been said that various generations of the family occupied a position in Germany similar to our "justice of the peace." They did nothing of the sort. Conrad himself is authority for the statement that his greatgrandfather occupied the honorable station of "schuldheisz," as did also his grandfather and father. He was the chief magistrate of his town, or, more properly speaking, its chief burgess; and, in the year of our Lord 1600, in the country where Weiser lived, a man must needs have been of prominence in life to fill such a place. Equally misleading is the term "poor." Conrad's father was in very comfortable circumstances, whilst it is more than probable that his predecessors were still better off. Certainly, a man could not be called "poor" who, not long after the destruction of his town by the French, could yet afford to make a present of property worth 675 guldens, no insignificant sum for those days, to the husband of his eldest daughter, whilst retaining means to transport himself and family of eight other children to America, and there settle.

The eldest Weiser at present on record, was Jacob Weiser, born about 1590, "schuldheisz" of Gross-Aspach, a place of note in the county of Backnang, duchy of Wurtemberg, Germany, the birthplace also of preceding generations of the family. Unfortunately, in the year 1693, the parsonage, with its records and some two hundred houses, were laid in ashes by the French.

His son, born about 1625, also named Jacob Weiser, was likewise a resident of Gross-Aspach, where he held the same office. He was followed by John Conrad Weiser (1660-1746), intermarried with Anna Magdalena Uebele (1666, May 1, 1709) who became the mother of sixteen children and died in giving birth to the last. Of her, Conrad, then in his thirteenth year, tenderly says: "She was much beloved by her neighbors and feared God. Her motto was 'Jesus Christ! for Thee I live, for Thee I die; living or dying, I am Thine.'" Seven of these children preceded her to the other shore, those surviving her being

Catharine, Margaret, Magdalena, Sabina, Conrad, George Frederick, Christopher Frederick, Barbara and John Frederick. The terrible aggressions of the French were followed by pestilence and famine, then came the fearful winter of 1708-09, when "birds perished on the wing, beasts in their lairs and mortals fell dead in the way." The spring of 1709 found 30,000 Germans, who had abandoned their native land, "washed like a mighty wave along the shores of England." We need not rehearse the miseries of their six months' voyage across the Atlantic, nor the dishonorable treatment accorded them upon their arrival in New York. It is enough for our purpose to remark that the man selected by these thousands of Germans, who were finally settled on the Hudson, as their leader, was John Conrad Weiser, who had accompanied them with all his family, save the eldest daughter who remained behind with her husband, Conrad Boss. In this prominent position we know, from familiar history, that he faithfully performed his duty. It would be a great satisfaction if we were not called upon to chronicle the serious mistake of his life. This was his marriage, in 1711, to one of the German emigrants, who appears to have been much his junior in age because she survived him so long, not dying until 1781. It was a most unhappy step for his children, whose lives she filled with bitterness, and it was doubtless through her instrumentality that the family circle soon became broken up. Conrad tells us that in 1711, his brothers George Frederick and Christopher Frederick were "bound out" by the Governor of New York to a gentleman on Long Island. In December of the same year his youngest brother, John Frederick, aged six years, was buried "at Livingstone manor, in the country,' as the people called it, his tomb being the first by the spot where the Reformed church now stands" A sister became the wife of a Mr. Picket, and it was their son John whom Conrad recommended, in 1750, to the Mohawks, "as well suited to learn their language, and serve them after I should grow too old." Another result of the stepmother's harshness was to drive Conrad and his family away from the homestead, and was greatly instrumental in bringing about his emigration to Pennsylvania. This brings before us that great man himself.

Conrad Weiser was born at Afstaedt, a village in Herrenberg, a county contiguous to Backnang, on November 2, 1696, and accompanied his father to America. Without touching on points in his general biography which have been heretofore ably given by others. I desire to call attention to several not so fully known. In 1720 his life really began with the interesting event which he thus simply narrates. "In 1720, while my father was in England, I married my Anna Eve; and was given in marriage by the Rev. John Frederick Haeger, Reformed clergyman, on the 22d of November in my father's house, at Scoharie." This marriage has been a source of much conjecture and many arguments amongst his descendants. It has long been a tradition in the family that his wife was an Indian maiden, the daughter of the Mohawk chief with whom he lived, at which time she befriended him and he fell in love with her. Curiously enough the appearance of his sons, with their swathy complexions and straight black hair, seemed to confirm the statement. absence of a family name in Conrad's record, and the belief that the name Eve was bestowed upon her when she gave up her aboriginal life and was received by holy baptism into the Christian Church, was added proof. Indeed, the concensus of all family evidence, which the writer of this article could obtain, pointed in the same direction. However, he is now pleased to say that he has found the following notes in the old edition of the " Hallische Nachricten," which should put the matter to rest forever. On page 976, Henry Melchior Muhlenberg says:

Our young interpreter (Conrad Weiser) remained in Schohary. In 1720 he entered into the state of matrimony with a German Christian person of Evangelical parentage, and begat two sons and two daughters.

Page 986 states that the eldest of these daughters married Henry Melchior Muhlenberg. Anna Eve was a faithful and loving wife and mother. She survived her husband eighteen years and was then buried by his side in the private burying ground near their residence. A rough-hewn sandstone, similar to the other, marked the place. For a long time it lay on the ground where it had fallen, until the letters were almost obliterated. They were then recut, but, unfortunately, not correctly. The correct epitaph on the stone is now given for the first time, as follows:

[&]quot;Dies ist Eva Anna, Ehegattin von Conrad Weiser, Gebohren den 25 Jan. 1700, Gestorben den 27 Dec. 1778, ist alt. worden 78 jahr."

It is not generally known that the full baptismal name of Conrad Weiser was John Conrad Weiser, as is shown on the church records in Kueppingen, the nearest church to Afstaedt, where he was baptized.

As a loving husband and father, a dutiful son, and earnest Christian, a brave and capable soldier, a true patriot, an efficient and incorruptible statesman, and successful business man Conrad Weiser had no peer. What he did for his country and Church will needs fill a large volume when it is written. May that time soon come.

In 1746 his father, then very infirm and frail, with a great longing to see his son and grandchildren, made his way with much difficulty from Schoharie to Tulpehocken, where he survived but a short time and then peacefully fell asleep surrounded by his weeping descendants. At the end of a busy and useful life, on July 13, 1760, he was followed by his eminent and honored son, Colonel Conrad Weiser. In the orchard, near the old homestead, kept sacred by its present owner, Mr. Marshall, stands a plain, rough-hewn, sandstone marker, which tells us that "This is the resting place of the once honored and respected Conrad Weiser," and ends with dates of birth and death. It stands about one-half mile east of the present town of Womelsdorf, Berks county, Pa.

At the time of the dedication of Trinity Lutheran Church, Reading, Pa., on Trinity Sunday, June 17, 1753, he composed a beautiful hymn or poem of thirteen verses.

No attempt has ever been made to give the public even a partial list of Conrad Weiser's descendants. For that matter I doubt whether any, save that which I have collated, be in existence. Naturally, my efforts have been directed especially in the line of my own branch, the Muhlenberg, and I have been fortunate beyond measure in obtaining an almost complete list of all the descendants of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg and his wife Anna Maria Weiser, which, of course, is too long to give in its entirety at this time. Still I believe certain parts of this list, added to other data never before published, will unquestionably be of interest and historic value.

Conrad Weiser had fifteen children, eight of whom died in their minority. His will mentions the following seven as surviving him: 1, Philip; 2, Frederick; 3, Peter; 4, Samuel; 5, Benjamin; 6, Anna Maria; 7, Margaret.

1. Philip Weiser, b. at Schoharie, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1722, d. May 27, 17 1, m. later in 1748, Sophia — He was associated with his father in the stirring events of the French and Indian War in the fall of 1755. Upon his father's death he inherited the homestead, originally 900 acres in extent. He lies buried in the graveyard of the original Zion's, or Reed's Tulpehocken Church. His descendants were:

I. John Conrad Weiser, b. Aug. 30, 1749, m. Barbara —; located later along the Susquehanna river at the present Selinsgrove, Snyder county; 1st Lieut. Capt. Mich. Wolf's co., Col. Patton's battalion Berks Co. Militia 1776, on duty at South Amboy, N. J.; capt. 4th co. 6th battalion, 1777; capt. 6th battalion, 1778; he had twelve children, four dying young, viz: Benjamin, m. Catharine (daughter Elizabeth, 1801–1803); Frederick, b. Oct. 31, 1775; Peter, b. May 11, 1779; Daniel (son Rev. Clement); Sophia, m. — Schawber; Hannah Phillippina, b. Mar. 7, 1782, m. — Rhoads; Mary, m. — Holstein; Catharine, b. Feb. 27, 1789, m. — Bassler, and Johannes, b. July 30, 1793.

II. Peter Weiser, b. April 26, 1751.

III. Jabeth Weiser, b. July 3, 1753, d. 1829, m. Maria Elizabeth Wengert
 1754-1835. He was blind the last years of his life, and had: Maria Catharine, b. Nov. 10, 1777; Samuel, b. May 19, 1781; Solomon, b. Nov. 6, 1783; Henry Solomon, b. Feb. 14, 1786; Eve Maria Elizabeth, b. June 16, 1788, m.
 Lewars; Maria Phillippina, b. Nov. 27, 1790; Sarah, b. Feb. 15, 1794, and Rebecca, b. Feb. 19, 1796.

IV. Philip Weiser, who had: Maria Margaretta, b. June 18, 1776; Benjamine, b. May 18, 1778; Peter, b. Oct. 3, 1781; John Jacob, b. Mar. 22, 1783.

2. Frederick Weiser, b. at Schoharie, N. Y., about 1724, d. about 1790, m. Amelia — He also was prominently identified with his father in the early events of the French and Indian War. In 1762, after his brother's death, he became the owner of the homestead with about 450 acres of land. Upon his death, about 1790, Daniel Levan bought the farm in 1791, but soon sold it to Jacob Weiser, one of Frederick's sons. The descendants were:

I. Jacob Weiser, b. about 1745, d. about 1795, m. Elizabeth. He seems to have died about 1795, because at that time the homestead passed into the hands of his son John, who sold a part of it but kept the greater portion until his death in 1822. Jacob was a "court-martial man," May, 1777, in Captain John Lesher's 1st co 6th battalion Berks County Militia. His children were: Anna Elizabeth, b. Dec. 23, 1763; John, b. Jan. 23, 1766, d 1822, when the homestead passed into the hands of Jacob Hehn, who sold it to John Sheetz, then John A. Sheetz obtained it, from whom the present owner, Peter Marshall, bought it. It now consists of 143 acres in a high state of cultivation. (This John Weiser had a son Peter, b. May 25, 1789, d. May 18, 1845, who had: Jacob, Isaac, John, Josiah, Jonathan, also a son Jonathan, b. Nov. 24, 1794.) John Jacob, b. Sept. 5, 1774, and Anna Maria, b. May 17, 1778.

II. John Conrad Weiser, b. April 15, 1753, m. Elizabeth —, and had: Hannah, b. Dec. 22, 1780; Eva, b. Nov. 7, 1782; John Philip, b. May 13, 1787, and Salome, b. July 3, 1789.

3. John Peter Weiser, m. Maria Margaretta. Their children were :

I. Catharine Elizabeth, b. Jan. 23, 1750.

II. Madlina, b. Oct. 15, 1751.

III. John (a twin), b. March 31, 1754, m. Elizabeth and had: a child, b. Feb., 1775; and Catharine, b. June 3, 1793.

IV. Amelia Maria (a twin), b. April 1, 1754.

V. Christopher, b. April 4, 1756, m. Barbara — and had: Eva Elizabeth, b. Jan. 22, 1779; Christopher, b. Oct. 25, 1780; Maria Margaretta, b. Feb. 1782; and George, b. Jan. 25, 1785.

VI. Anna Eva, &. Sept. 15, 1758.

VII. Anna Eva, b. Feb. 12, 1761.

VIII. John, b. Dec. 15, 1762, m. Justina —— and had: Anna Catharine, b. July 8, 1783; Benjamin, b. Aug. 16, 1785; Johannes, b. Aug. 21, 1787; John Peter (a twin), b. Dec. 10, 1789; and Henrietta (a twin), b. Dec. 10, 1789.

IX. Simon, b. May 16, 1765.

X. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 6, 1767.

XI. Christina Elizabeth, b. Jan. 8, 1770.

- 4. Samuel Weiser, who for a while followed in his father's footsteps as interpreter with the Indians and attempted to succeed him, but his knowledge of the language was limited, and, in addition, the necessity for its use had passed away to a great extent. He was a captain in his father's regiment, the 1st Pennsylvania, during the French and Indian war, on duty at Fort Henry. I have no record of his descendants.
- 5. Benjamin Weiser. He was a captain in the German Pennsylvania regiment, July, 1776, but, apparently, left the service Oct. 31, 1776, for reasons stated. He was pursued by the phantom of recovering on his sire's possessions in the State of New York, and seems to have drifted away from the homestead. I have no record of his posterity.

6. Anna Maria Weiser, b. June 24, 1727, a. Aug. 23, 1802, m. April 22, 1745,

Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, b. Sept 6, 1711, d. Oct. 7, 1787, and had:

I. Major-General John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg, b. Oct. 1, 1746, d. Oct. 1, 1807; from whom came William Muhlenberg Hiester, b. May 15, 1818, d. Aug. 16, 1878, Pennsylvania State Senator, 1852-55, speaker of same 1855, and secretary of Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, 1858-61; Francis Muhlenberg Hiester, b. March 11, 1829, d. April 9, 1864, brigade surgeon and medical director, Dept. of Ohio, civil war; Peter Muhlenberg, b. March 20, 1787, d. Aug. 21, 1844, major 31st Infantry, War of 1812 and Indian wars; Francis Swaine Muhlenberg, b. April 22, 1795, d. 1832; secretary to Gov. Jos. Hiester, 1820-23, member 20th Congress from Ohio.

II. Eve Elizabeth Muhlenberg, b. Jan. 9, 1748, d. 1808, m. Sept. 23, 1766, Rev. Christopher Emanuel Shulze, b. Dec. 25, 1740, d. March 9, 1809, a distinguished Lutheran divine and pastor of the Tulpehocken churches. From them came Governor John Andrew Melchior Shulze, b. July 19, 1775, d. Nov.

18, 1852.

III. Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg, b. Jan. 2, 1750, d. June 5, 1801. The eminent clergyman and statesman, who became first speaker of the United States Congress. From them descended the distinguished William Augustus Muhlenberg, D. D., b. 1796, d. April 8, 1877, of the Episcopal Church, author of "I Would Not Live Alway," etc., father of St. Luke's Hospital and other charitable institutions about New York City; Mary Catharine Muhlenberg, b. May 29, 1774, d. Nov. 28, 1846, wife of John S. Hiester, the only son of Governor Joseph Hiester; Ellen Frances Sheaff, b. Nov. 8, 1837, m. Gen. D. McM. Gregg.

IV. Margaretta Henrietta Muhlenberg, b. Sept. 27, 1751, d. Oct. 23, 1831, m.

July 23, 1771, John Christopher Kunze, D. D., b. Aug. 5, 1744, d. July 24, 1807, the eminent Lutheran divine of New York City, from whom sprang descendants who intermarried with the families Meier, von Post, Schwab, Schrader, Punnett,

Oakley, Bulkley, Cammann, Ward, Bailey, Lorillard, etc.

V. Gotthilf Henry Ernestus Muhlenberg, b. Nov. 17, 1753, d. May 23, 1815, the distingushed clergyman and botanist, of Lancaster, Pa. From them came the Rev. Henry Augustus Philip Muhlenberg, D. D., b. May 13, 1782, d. Aug. 11, 1844, eminent Lutheran divine, minister to Austria, 1838, and his sons Dr. Hiester Henry Muhlenberg, b. Jan. 15, 1812, d. May 5, 1886, and Henry Augustus Muhlenberg, b. July 21, 1823, d. Jan. 9, 1854; Rev. Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, D. D., LL.D., b. Aug. 25, 1818, president of several colleges, late professor of Greek at University of Pennsylvania.

VI. Mary Catharine Muhlenberg, b. Nov. 4, 1755, d. Oct. 15, 1812, m. General Francis Swaine, b. Jan. 2, 1754, d. June 17, 1820, of Revolutionary

fame.

VII. Maria Salome Muhlenberg, b. July 13, 1766, d. March 13, 1827, m. May 8, 1782, Matthias Richards, b. Feb. 26, 1758, d. Aug. 4, 1830. He was a Volunteer at the battle of Brandywine, etc., later major 4th battalion Philadelphia County Militia, 1780, judge Berks County Courts, 1791–97, inspector of customs, 1801–02, member of Congress, 1807–11, collector of revenue 1812, etc. From their union sprang Henry Muhlenberg Richards, b. March 7, 1783, d. Dec. 20, 1822, deputy surveyor-general for Berks county; Matthias Swaine Richards, b. Feb. 7, 1787, d. May 11, 1862, deputy surveyor-general for Berks county 1823–37, judge of its courts 1829–46; Charles Richards, b. June 10, 1792, d. April 30, 1823, deputy attorney-general for Berks county 1821–23; Rev. John William Richards, D. D., b. April 18, 1803, d. Jan. 24, 1854, an eminent Lutheran divine; Rev. Prof. Matthias Henry Richards, D. D., b. June 17, 1841.

7. Margaret Weiser, m. 1st - Heintzelman, and had Israel; m. 2d - Finker.

H. M. M. RICHARDS.

CELEBRATIONS AND PROCEEDINGS OF THE PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES.

Items intended for this department should be in our office not later than the twelfth day of a month in order to be inserted in the issue of the month following. We will gladly insert brief notices of all meetings of all patriotic societies which are not secret, beneficial or political. The importance of this department has been evident from the first issue, and years from now, with the complete index to it printed every six months, its value will have increased a hundred fold.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION:



GEORGIA Commandery celebrated Washington's birthday by a banquet in Atlanta. Seated around the Board were Col. W. L. Kellogg, the commandant of Fort McPherson, Maj. G. B. Russell, Col. Edmund Rice, Majors Mason Carter, Henry Romeyn, William Authur, John L. Clem, Captains E. L. Randall, F. Forbes, G. P. Borden, H. K. Bailey and T. M. Woodruff of the active service U. S. Army; Gen. J. R. Lewis, U. S. Army, retired, together with Col.

A. E. Buck, Maj. C. T. Watson and Captains E L. Tyler, L. M. Terrell, A. G. Sharp and W. M. Scott, late United States Volunteers. There were no prearranged speeches; no toasts.

Iowa Commandery met in Des Moines March 10. The paper of the evening was by Maj. Samuel Mahon, on "The Forager in Sherman's Last Campaign."

Kansas Commandery held its monthy meeting in Leavenworth March 5. A resolution was adopted that is to be forwarded to the President requesting him to revive the rank of lieutenant-general of the army, and to appoint Gen. Nelson A. Miles to the position. This resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote after several members spoke in favor of it.

MASSACHUSETTS Commandery held its monthly meeting March 4, in Boston, 320 companions being represented. Previous to the banquet the members were entertained with a paper on "The Battle of Cedar Creek," read by Brevet Brig-Gen. Hazard Stevens, major A. A. G., U. S. V.

MINNESOTA Commandery held a stated meeting in Minneapolis March 10. The paper read was by Lieut. David L. Kingsbury, on "Gen. Sully's Indian Expedition of 1864."

MISSOURI Commandery held its monthly meeting and dinner, in St. Louis, March 7. Maj. C. G. J. Warner presided at the dinner. The guests of honor were Gen. John C. Block, of Chicago, and Gen. Powell Clayton, Arkansas, by whom the addresses of the occasion were delivered.

OHIO Commandery. At a business meeting following a supper in Cleveland, February 29, the committee having in hand the movement for securing, if possible, the permanent resting place of Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett for Cleveland, reported they had ascertained that for about \$1500 a handsome monument could be erected in a suitable place in Lake View Cemetery, as the tribute of the Legion in Cleveland to the honored general. A general expression was made for Gen. A. Hickenlooper for commander. For the office of junior vice-commander, Capt. F. A. Kendall, of Cleveland, was preferred. The evening was rendered interesting by instructive papers, showing the contrast during the Civil War between the treatment accorded Confederate prisoners in Union prisons and that given Union prisoners in the Confederate prisons. Gen. Shurtleff, of Oberlin, read an interesting paper detailing the hardships through which he and his companions passed.

** The Commandery will locate in permanent headquarters in the Grand Hotel, Cincinnati, on May 1. An interesting session was held at the old quarters March 4, Gen. J. D. Cox presiding. Dr. A. B. Isham read a paper on "The Story of a Gunshot Wound." There was a large attendance.

PENNSYLVANIA Commandery will erect a handsome memorial window in the Union League, Philadelphia, a sa tribute to the late Dr. H. Ernest Goodman. The window will be placed in the dome of the new cafe, where there is already a window placed there by Dr. Goodman, in memory of the 8th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and ex-Gov. Geary, who commanded the regiment.

- *** The Western Pennsylvania members celebrated Washington's birthday at Pittsburgh, by a dinner, among the guests were Gen. D. McM. Gregg, Gen. J. S. Fullerton, Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, Col. John P. Green, Col. John P. Nicholson and Col. Robert Fitzhugh. Maj. Denniston being indisposed, Mr. William McConway acted as master of ceremonies. Toasts were responded to by Congressman Stone on "George Washington;" Gen. J. S. Fullerton, who was a volunteer officer in the Army of the Cumberland, on "The Western Armies;" Gen. C. G. Sawtelle, who will be the next quartermaster-general of the U. S. Army, on "The Regular Army," and Col. John P. Green on "The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of Pennsylvania." Col. John P. Nicholson, Col. Chill W. Hazzard and John Cassels were given carte blanche to discuss anything they chose, and entertained the company by reminiscences and witty remarks appropriate to the time and occasion.
- *** Many members of the Commandery attended the funeral of Gen. Lewis Merrill, in Philadelphia, March 2. Services were held in Holy Trinity Church. The casket was borne to the chancel rail by nine members of the City Troops uniformed. The honorary pall-bearers were Gen. George D. Ruggles, of Washington; Col. C. W. Williams; Gen. D. McM. Gregg, of Reading; Col. David L. Macgruder, U. S. Army; and Cols. Samuel W. Stockton, Samuel Goodman, John P. Nicholson and Robert Eden Brown.

** A special meeting of the Commandery was held in Philadelphia, March 11, when engineer-in-chief, George W. Melville, U. S. Navy, read a paper on "The Retreat from the Jeannette."

WISCONSIN Commandery met, March 4, in Milwaukee. The paper of the evening was read by Robert Brand, of Oshkosh, on "Naval Operations about Charleston." Addresses were made by Gen. Charles King, Maj. Moses Harris, Col. E. S. Townsend, Col. Thomas Scott, Bank Examiner E. I. Kidd, and others. Commander H. B. Harshaw presided at the banquet. Gen. Fairchild was on his right and Frank Anson, senior vice-commander, on his left.

SOCIETY SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

ALABAMA State Society joined the local chapter Daughters of the
American Revolution in celebrating Washington's
birthday, in Birraingham. James E. Webb, president,

presided at the exercises in the parlors of the Y. M. C. A. Speeches were made by J. K. Brockman, Prof. A. C. Moore and others.

ARKANSAS State Society celebrated Washington's birthday by having a banquet at the Capital Hotel, Little Rock, to members of the Society and invited friends.

CALIFORNIA State Society observed the anniversary of Washington's birthday by a banquet at the Occidental, San Francisco, Cal., Col. J. C. Currier acted as

toastmaster. Among the speakers were Judge E. W. McKinstry, president of the Society; C. L. P. Marrais, Col. J. G. C. Lee, U. S. Army; A. B. Paul, Edwin Bonnell and Judge Williams. At the business meeting prior to the banquet the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, E. W. McKinstry; senior vice-president, Sidney N. Smith; junior vice-president, Col. J. C. Currier; secretary, Edwin Bonnell; treasurer, Charles H. Warner; registrar, A. S. Hubbard; marshal, W. S. Moses; board of managers, Dr. C. J. Burnheim, Robert Vandercook, A. D. Sheppard, Horace Davis, R. S. Gray and S. W. Holladay.

Connecticut State Society held its annual reunion and banquet, Washington's birthday, in Waterbury. It was the largest gathering the Society has ever had. Gen. S. W. Kellogg, of Waterbury, was toastmaster. Gen. Kellogg spoke in a general way on Connecticut heroes in the Revolution; Jonathan Trumbull, of Norwich, president of the State Society, on "The Connecticut Society Sons of the American Revolution"; A. H. Fenn, of Winsted, on "Litchfield County in the American Revolution," and Walter S. Logan, of New York, on "The Sons of the American Revolution in New York." Professor Alonzo Williams, of Brown University, spoke on "Rhode Island in the American Revolution." John Addison Porter, of Hartford, spoke on "A Plea for old 'Put'"; Senator O. H.

Platt, of Meriden, spoke to "The Continental Congress"; N. D. Sperry, M. C., to "The Congress of the United States"; Lynde Harrison, to "Washington's Farewell Address"; Col. N. G. Osborn, of New Haven, to "The Women of the American Revolution and The Daughters to-day."

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Society had its annual reunion February 21, in the Arlington. President G. Brown Goode called the meeting to order. The report of the Board of Managers was read by Prof. Goode, some little attention being given to the efforts of the Society to form an alliance with the Society Sons of the Revolution. While the election of officers was in progress Mr. John B. Wight explained the position of the Society with reference to the reception to the Daughters of the American Revolution, held that evening, which had created so much criticism by members of the latter organization. He stated that when it was ascertained that 500 delegates were expected to attend the convention of Daughters it was decided that the Sons could not possibly afford the luxury of entertaining so many Daughters, so they had restricted the invitations to the national officers and State regents, with the understanding that all other Daughters who so desired could attend the reception upon the same basis as the Sons, namely, by paying \$2 each. The following officers were chosen: President, G. Brown Goode; first vice-president, Gen. O. B. Wilcox; second vice-president, Admiral J. H. Greer; third vice-president, Commodore John W. Douglas; recording secretary, Francis E. Storm; corresponding secretary, Frank Birge Smith; treasurer, William Van Zant Cox; registrar, William J. Rhees; assistant registrar, Dr. Ira W. Dennison; historian, William Holcomb Webster; chaplain, Rev. T. S. Childs.

Iowa State Society held its annual meeting and banquet February 20. at Des Moines, Col. L. B. Raymond, president, presided at both. At the business meeting the union of the two Societies of the Sons was recommended on lines laid down by the National Board. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. Albert W. Swalm, Oskaloosa; vice-president, W. C. Wyman, Ottumwa; secretary, Charles H. E. Boardman, Marshalltown; treasurer, Herman Knapp, Ames; chaplain, Rev. Evertts Hunt, Eldora; historian and registrar, Dr. E. H. Hazen, Des Moines; managers, Col. L. B. Raymond, Hampton; Nathaniel A. Merrell, DeWitt; Damon N. Sprague, Wapello; Eugene Secor, Forest City; George W. Wakefield, Sioux City, and Maj. F. H. Loring, Oskaloosa. At the banquet, which was attended by Lieut.-Gov. Parrott, Senator Gorrell, Senator Carney, Representative McAchran, Senator Hotchkiss and ex-Senator Russell, there were some short and witty addresses, following the patriotic introduction of President Raymond. Among those who spoke were Dr. Hutchins, a member of the New Hampshire Society, who spoke on the topic, "The Glorious Services of the Patriots of the Revolution." Lieut. Gov. Parrott told of Schoharie county, N. Y., where the Tories and Indians and English ruled matters with a high and bloody hand. Col. Swalm spoke on "The Volunteer"-1776 and 1861-the struggles and sacrifices made by the men of the ranks in both wars, and improptu remarks were made by Col. Merrell, Senator Carney, of Marshall; Mr. Sage, Senator Hotchkiss, Judge Sprague and Mr. Brown, of Sioux City.

Indiana State Society held its annual meeting and dinner, February 25, at Fort Wayne. Charles McCulloch was toastmaster. Speeches were made by Dr. Seneca B. Brown, Fort Wayne; Inman H. Fowler, Spencer; Mortimer Levering, Lafayette; Charles W. Moores, Indianapolis; John Ross McCulloch, Fort Wayne; Jacob D. Early, Terre Haute; Dr. Albert E. Bulson, Jr., Fort Wayne, and Robert Stockwell Hatcher, of Lafayette. At the business meeting the following ticket was elected: President, S. B. Brown, Fort Wayne; vice-president, William E. English, Indianapolis; secretary, C. W. Moores, Indianapolis; registrar, Duncan B. Bacon, Indianapolis. Honorary vice-presidents, W. A. Clark, Crown Point; S. C. Meredith, Indianapolis; Robert E. Hatcher, Lafayette.

MAINE State Society held its annual meeting at Portland, February 22, and elected the following officers: President, Edward A. Butler, Rockland; senior vice-president, James P. Baxter; vice-president, Joseph Williamson, Belfast; John W. Chandler, Machias; Archie L. Talbot, Lewiston; Frederick N. Dow, Portland; Walter H. Sturtevant, Richmond; Everett R. Drummond, Waterville; John M. Adams, Deering; Edward P. Burnham, Saco; secretary, Henry S. Burrage, Portland; treasurer, Eben Corey, Portland; registrar, J. H. Drummond, Portland; librarian, H. W. Bryant, Portland; historian, Nathan Gould, Portland; chaplain, Prof. Francis B. Denio, Bangor; chancellors, Warren H. Vinton, Gray; Marquis F. King, Brown Thurston, Edwin S. Drake, Prentiss C. Manning, Portland. The delegates to the General Congress were instructed to use efforts to bring about a union of the two societies of the Sons.

MICHIGAN State Society celebrated Washington's birthday by a banquet at Detroit, Col. Henry M. Duffield was toastmaster. Don. M. Dickinson delivered the address of welcome.

MARYLAND State Society celebrated Washington's birthday with a banquet at Baltimore. The guests of honor on the occasion were: Ex-Mayor Charles A. Scheiren, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. Charles A. Moore, president of Montauk Club; Mr. William Berri, chairman of the Brooklyn Commitee; Col. George A. Price, Col. John N. Partridge, Mr. John Winfield Scott, of the New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Gen. William C. Wallace, of Gov. Morton's staff; ex-Park Commissioner Frank Squier, and Park Commissioner Timothy L. Woodruff, all members of the Brooklyn, N. Y., Citizens' Committee, having in charge the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument in Prospect Fark on August 27th last, to the Maryland soldiers who fell in the battle of Long Island. There were no set speeches, but addresses were made by each of the visitors. Mr. William R. Griffith made an address on behalf of the Maryland Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and Col. Gaither for the veteran corps, 5th Maryland regiment.

MINNESOTA State Society united with the State Society Sons of the Revolution, in a banquet at St. Paul, February 22, in honor of Washington.

In the seats across the upper end of the banquet room sat Presidents S. J. R. McMillan and C. P. Noyes, of the Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution, respectively; and those who had been selected to respond to toasts. E. S. Crittenden read letters of regret from William Worth, grandson of Patrick Henry, and Gen. Horace Porter, president of the National Society of Sons of the American Revolution, both of whom strongly approve of the amalgamation of the two societies. President S. J. R. McMillan, of the Sons of the American Revolution, called the company to order, and introduced Judge J. P. Rea, of Minneapolis, as toastmaster. Speeches were made by Gen. Morse Clapp, Col. William P. Clough, Rukard Hurd, H. B. Hall and Rev. J. P. Egbert.

MASSACHUSETTS State Society is being strengthened by the establishment of many local chapters, which are very active in patriotic work. The Springfield Chapter had its first annual meeting and banquet in the Massasoit House, February 22. The officers who served last year were re-elected as follows: President, A. H. Kirkham; vice-president, L. S. Stowe; treasurer, W. M. Warfield; secretary, W. A. Webster; historian, Ethan Brooks. After the banquet speeches were made by Rev. Dr. P. S. Moxom, ex-Lieut-Gov. W. H. Haile and L. S. Stowe. The Salem Chapter held its first annual meeting February 25, and held exercises commemorative of the retreat of the British troops under Col. Leslie from North Bridge, Salem. William O. Hood presided and Robert S. Rantoul delivered an extended address, in which he gave a complete history of the memorable affair. The following officers were elected: Dudley A. Massey, president; S. D. Gilbert and Dr. W. W. Eaton, vice-presidents; Eben Putnam, secretary; C. H. Preston, treasurer; Robert H. Going, J. C. Rogers, Andrew Nichols, Charles F. Ropes and D. A. Massey, executive committee. A new chapter has been formed in and about Lynn.

MISSOURI State Society held its annual meeting February 22, at the Planters' House, St. Louis. The following ticket was elected: President, George E. Leighton; vice-presidents, Gen. Geo. H. Shields, Gaius Paddock, E. O. Stanard, J. L. Robards; honorary vice-presidents, Judge Samuel Treat, Nathan Cole, E. C. Cabell, Jefferson Clark; secretary, John L. Bruce; treasurer, Wayman C. McCleary; registrar and assistant treasurer, J. M. Fulton; historian, Horace Kephart; chaplain, Rev. S. J. Niccolls; board of managers, Edwin Harrison, Dr. C. H. Hughes, C. P. Walbridge, James J. O'Fallon, J. B. C. Lucas, E. E. Souther, George T. Cram, George H. Shields, Ashley Cabell, Josiah Fogg, Isaac M. Mason, P. H. Skipwith, Jr., D. S. Harriman, M. C. Stearns, Gordon C. Reel, J. L. Bruce, J M. Fulton. At the banquet, over which President Leighton presided, there were many Daughters of the American Revolution present. The principal speeches of the evening were to the toasts: "The Day We Celebrate," by C. P. Walbridge; "What Our Forefathers Left Us," by M. L. Clardy; "The Story of the Past a Lesson for the Present," by Rev. S. J. Niccolls.

NEW YORK State Society held its annual election for officers in New York, February 21, at Hotel Normandie, Vice-President Robert B. Roose-

velt presided. There were several tickets in the field. The two chief ones being the "regular" and the "members'." The regular ticket was as follows: President, Chauncey M. Depew; vice-president, Robert B. Roosevelt; secretary, John Winfield Scott; treasurer, Ira Bliss Stewart; registrar, Edward Hagaman Hall; historian, Henry Hall; chaplain, the Rev. Abbott E. Kittredge, D. D. Board of Managers—the general officers and Walter S. Logan, Andrew J. C. Foye, Capt. Hugh R. Garden, Sigourney W. Fay, John C. Calhoun, Col. Frederick D. Grant, Arthur Burtis, U. S. Navy; William W. J. Warren, Richard H. McElligott, Elbridge G. Spaulding (exofficio) and Joseph Warren Cutler (exofficio). The "Members'" ticket was the same, except that the candidate for secretary was Stephen M. Wright and Gen. Earle, Gen. Thomas and Gen. King were candidates for members of the board of managers. It was past one o'clock in the morning before the vote was announced when it was learned that the "members'" ticket had been elected by a vote of 187 to 134.

*** The Buffalo Chapter held its annual meeting and election March 6. The following officers were chosen: President, E. G. Spaulding; vice-president, Trueman G. Avery; second vice-president, Clarence M. Bushnel; secretary, William E. Otto; treasurer, Elmer H. Whitney. At the dinner speeches were made by William H. Hotchkiss, Prof. Horace Briggs and C. B. Hill.

*** An effort is being made by Gen. F. P. Earle, of New York, and other members of the Empire State Sons of the American Revolution to collect funds to erect a building in New York City which can be used as a meeting place for all the societies whose membership is hereditary and which are not secret, beneficial, nor political.

Nebraska State Society gave its first annual banquet, February 22, at Omaha. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, W. H. Alexander; senior vice-president, L. D. Richards, Fremont; junior vice-president, John R. Webster; secretary, Thomas R. McNair; treasurer, Paul W. Kuhns; registrar, Lyman E. Ware; historian, P. A. Crapo. At the banquet Luther M. Kuhns presided. Speeches were made by W. H. Alexander, John W. Battin, Lyman E. Ware, Clement Chase; Fred. W. Vaughan, E. M. Bartlett and others. The Society meets to elect delegates to the national convention March 21.

Ohio State Society had its annual meeting in Columbus February 22. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John F. Follett, of Cincinnati; first vice-president, G. E. Pomeroy, Toledo; second vice-president, Col. E. C. Brush, Zanesville; third vice-president, J. M. Richardson, Cleveland; secretary, Maj. R. M. Davidson, Newark; registrar, Col. William L. Curry, Columbus; treasurer, Kenneth D. Wood, Columbus; historian, Rev. Wilson R. Parsons, Worthington; chaplain, Rev. A. E. E. Taylor, Columbus. Board of managers: J. H. Hoyt, Cleveand; Capt. H. L. Runkle, Kenton; Lieut. G. M. Wright, Akron; Capt. J. A. Logan, Jr., Cleveland; M. D. Follett, Marietta; Judge C. C. Shearer, Xenia; William McKinley, Canton; Rev. William E. Moore, Columbus.

** The Western Reserve Chapter had its annual meeting in Cleveland February 22. The following officers were re-elected: President, James M. Richardson; first vice-president, L. E. Holden; second vice-president, Dudley Baldwin; secretary, Herbert H. Ward; treasurer, Elbert H. Baker; registrar, Daniel W. Manchester; historian, Prof. Charles F. Olney. The members of the board of managers, who were re-elected, were John Thomas, N. P. Bowler, T. Spencer Knight and Gen. James Barnett. The new members elected are O. J. Hodge, vice Elroy M. Avery, and Vaughn E. Wyman, of Painesville, vice Gideon T. Stewart, of Norwalk. The Chapter and invited guests dined together in the evening, when speeches were made by President Richardson, Virgil P. Kline, Henry M. Keim, Senator Avery, Tod B. Galloway and Maj. Fred. C. Bryon.

OREGON State Society members, resident of Portland, met, February 26, to form a local chapter. About one hundred members of the State Society live in and about the city.

PENNSYLVANIA State Society has not yet been organized, but probably soon will be, as there is an effort being made by the members of the Sons of the American Revolution, living in and near Philadelphia, to organize a local chapter there, and with this, and one in Pittsburgh, it would not be long before a State organization was effected, provided in the meantime the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution had not become a part of the Sons of the American Revolution. The Pittsburgh Chapter united with the Daughters of the American Revolution in keeping Washington's birthday, when addresses were made by Col. William A. Herron, Edward H. Hall, of New York, and others.

RHODE ISLAND State Society met in Providence, February 22, and elected the following officers: William Maxwell Greene, president; Royal C. Taft, vice-president; Christopher Rhodes, secretary; Olney Arnold, second treasurer; Robert P. Brown, registrar; Wilfred H. Munro, historian; Samuel H. Webb, chaplain; Frederick Dennison, poet.

UTAH State Society held its annual meeting in Salt Lake City, February 22, and elected officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Nat M. Brigham; vice-president, Dr. William Winthrop Betts; secretary, Edward H. Scott; treasurer, Hoyt Sherman, Jr.; registrar, Dr. George H. Penrose; historian, C. C. Goodwin; chaplain, Rev. Delmar R. Lowell, U. S. Army. Board of managers, in addition to the officers; Dr. E. S. Wright, Eugene Lewis, Dr. S. Ewing, Lieut. W. K. Wright, Gen. W. H. Penrose. The Society passed resolutions of sympathy with the Cubans, and offer \$25 as a prize to a public-school pupil for best essay on a historical subject.

VIRGINIA State Society met in Richmond, February 24, President William Wirt Henry in the chair. The entertainment of the delegates to the national convention of the Sons of the American Revolution, which meets in Richmond, April 30, was the object of the meeting. A committee of ten was appointed to raise funds for this object.

Washington State Society held its first annual meeting and banquet, February 22, in Seattle. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Col. S. W. Scott, of Seattle, president; Col. J. Kennedy Stout, of Spokane, first vice-president; George Hunt Walker, of Tacoma, second vice-president; A. S. Gibbs, of Seattle, secretary; Dr. E. Weldon Young, of Seattle, registrar; Irving T. Cole, of Seattle, treasurer; Prof. W. F. Babcock, of Seattle, historian; Rev. A. N. Thompson, D. D., of Tacoma, chaplain. John F. Gowey, of Olympia; C. H. Hanford, of Seattle; J. S. Bartholomew, of Monte Cristo; Dr. Samuel J. Holmes, of Seattle, and B. D. Crocker, of Walla Walla, board of managers. A. W. Dolan, of Spokane, and G. N. Alexander, of Seattle, ex officio members of the board of managers. Col. Scott presided at the banquet and delivered an address. Others who spoke were Frank Hanford, W. H. Thompson, John F. Gowey and Judge C. H. Hanford.

*** Spokane Chapter, No. 1, celebrated Washington's birthday with a second annual dinner. Speeches were made by President Dolan, Col. Stout, Warren W. Tolman, Clem. S. Rutter, George H. Whittle and N. W. Durham.

*** On February 20 the Tacoma members of the Society met at the office of George H. Walker and organized the Alexander Hamilton Chapter of Tacoma. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Harrison G. Foster; vice-president, Rev. Arthur N. Thompson, D. D.; secretary, Robert G. Walker; treasurer and registrar, B. L. Harvey.

THE HAWAIIAN Society celebrated Washington's birthday by a meeting and banquet in Honolulu, at the residence of the president, Peter Cushman Jones. The Society numbers thirty-eight members, including Chief Justice Albert Francis Judd, George Washington Riggs King, Rev. Douglas Putnam Birnie, Prof. Wm. De Witt Alexander, John Effinger, Lorrin Andrews Thurston, Lloyd Osbourne, the author of "Samoa," and other eminent men. The next celebration will be on Patriots' Day, April 19.

SOCIETY SONS OF THE REVOLUTION:

COLORADO State Society celebrated Washington's birthday at Denver,

by a reception and addresses. Registrar R. H. Smith read a paper on George Rogers Clark, "the Hannibal of the West." The Society's individual banner was presented by Henry M. Blackmer, of Colorado Springs, in behalf of ex-Gov. James B. Grant, the donor, and the acceptance for the Society was made by Harry Bryant. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: Ralph Vorhees, president; A. K. Shepard, vice-president; Dr. P. M. Cooke, secretary; W. D. Todd, treasurer; R. Heber

Smith, registrar; Rev. F. S. Spalding, chaplain; board of managers, W. G. Fisher, H. M. Blackmer, of Colorado Springs, Dr. F. J. Bancroft, J. R. Schermerhorn, E. M. Ashley, J. C. Butler, Col. A. W. Jackson, John M. Maxwell, of Leadville, and E. C. Gilman.

CALIFORNIA State Society held its annual meeting and banquet at Los Angeles on Washington's birthday. The following officers were elected at a meeting of the directors February 29: President, H. O. Collins; vice-president, W. A. Elderkin, U. S. Army; secretary, A. B. Benton; treasurer, B. W. Lee; registrar, E. T. Harden. The same gentlemen also constitute the board of directors. President Collins presided at the banquet evening February 22, and delivered his annual address. Speeches were made by Col. S. O. Houghton, H. W. Latham, W. N. Sinclair, of Redlands, William E. Burbank, Rev. Guy Wadsworth, Dr. John R. Haynes and Ben. Goodrich.

FLORIDA State Society held its annual meeting at Jacksonville, Feb. 22, and elected the following officers: Dr. George T. Maxwell, president; S. C. Thompson, first vice-president; George W. Wiley, of Fort Reed, second vice-president; C. S. Hammatt, secretary; E. F. Gilbert, treasurer; Dr. Cloud, of Newnansville, surgeon; Rev. Mr. Davis, of Newnansville, chaplain. Dr. Maxwell, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hammatt, Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Welling were elected the board of managers for the ensuing year.

GEORGIA State Society postponed its Washington's birthday banquet till April 20, when the National Society holds its convention in Savannah.

ILLINOIS State Society celebrated Washington's birthday by exercises at Central Music Hall, Chicago. The speaker of the day was Rev. F. B. Vrooman, of Boston.

MISSOURI State Society honored the memory of Washington by a banquet, Feb. 22, at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis. The Society was presented with its banner, the acceptance being made by Rt. Rev. Bishop Tuttle. Speeches at the banquet were made by Rev. George E. Martin. D.D., Israel P. Dana, Edwin L. McDowell, Daniel S. Alvord, Arthur Lee, Selden P. Spencer, Dr. Robert C. Atkinson and Prof. Halsey C. Ives. At the business meeting the following officers were elected: President, Daniel S. Tuttle, D.D., St. Louis; vice-president, Henry Hitchcock, St. Louis; second vice-president, W. B. Clarke, Kansas City; secretary, Henry Cadle, Bethany; assistant secretary, Ewing M. Sloan, St. Louis; registrar, Gen. James Harding, Jefferson City; treasurer, Henry P. Wyman, St. Louis; chaplain, Rev. George Edward Martin, St. Louis; historian, Prof. Alexander F. Fleet, Mexico; marshal, Alfred Lee Shapleigh; board of managers, Wm. B. Dean, Wallace Delafield, J. L. Blair, A. L. Howe, George a Newcomb, C. C. Rainwater, Henry Cadle, Rev. D. D. Tuttle, Henry Hitchcock, T. A. Post, N. B. Gregg, George A. Baker, W. G. Boyd, W. B. Doddridge and J. B. Bradley.

MARYLAND Society and the Maryland Historical Society sent a delegation to Annapolis, March 4, to ask for the restoration of the Senate chamber by the State at a cost of \$6000. The features of this historic hall were changed in 1877, and there has been a constant effort since that time to restore the features of the room as they were when General Washington resigned his commission December, 1783. His original letter to the Senate,

dated December 23, 1783, is in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society. Since the restoration of the Senate chamber in Philadelphia by the Colonial Dames, it is likely a "restoration boom" will be inaugurated. The restoration list has already started with the work on Senate chamber, Philadelphia, by the Pennsylvania Dames; on Independence Hall, by the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution; Washington's headquarters in the Van Cortlandt mansion, New York City, by the New York Dames. Besides the restoration of the Senate chamber at Annapolis, we will probably soon hear of similar work having been begun on the room used by the Senate in Trenton, N. J., 1784, and Congress in Lancaster, Pa., in 1777.

MINNESOTA State Society joined the Sons of the American Revolution State Society in celebrating Washington's birthday at St. Paul. The State societies Daughters of the American Revolution and Colonial Dames also participated in this event at People's Church. S. J. R. McMillan, president of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, presided over the meeting, and on the platform with him sat Albert Edgerton, Gen. John B. Stanborn, Alexander Ramsey, Daniel R. Noyes, Edwin S. Chittenden and Rev. Edward C. Mitchell, of that organization; President C. P. Noyes, Rukard Hurd, John Townsend, Maj. Charles H. Whipple, U. S. Army, and Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, of the Sons of the Revolution; Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, Rev. John Paul Egbert, D.D., Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleve and Mrs. John Quincy Adams, Mrs. Reece M. Newport, Mrs. M. H. Leech and Mrs. George H. Christian, of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Addresses were made by Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. Army, Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleve, of Minneapolis, and Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll, the orator of the day.

MONTANA Society convened in annual session in the office of the president, Judge C. A. Beaton, in Great Falls, February 22, there being a large attendance. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Judge Charles Henry Benton, Great Falls; first vice-president, Col. Andrew Sheridan Burt, Fort Missoula; second vice-president, Wingfield L. Brown, Philipsburg; secretary, James Frederick McClelland, Great Falls; historian, Capt. Chas. H. Robinson, Great Falls; registrar, Howard Crosby, Great Falls; treasurer, James M. Burlingame, Jr., Great Falls; managers, Capt. Joseph O. Gregg, Maurice S. Parker and Justice William B. Burleigh, Great Falls. In the evening the Society was entertained by Judge and Mrs. Benton at their residence. Capt. C. H. Robinson read an essay, which was followed by a tribute by the historian to the memory of the late Judge Herbert Percy Rolfe, who was one of the most prominent members of the Society.

NEW YORK State Society celebrated Washington's birthday by a dinner at Delmonico's, New York City. President Tallmadge presided. At the guests' table sat Charlton T. Lewis, Henry Stanton, Col. George B. Sanford, U. S. Army; Ashbel P. Fitch, the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke, Robert Oliphant, George W. McClenahan, Edward S. Isham, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, C. B. Hubbell, J. M. Montgomery, Frederick Clarkson, William G. Hamilton and Judge Gedney. At the end of the dinner William Gaston

Hamilton, a great-grandson of Alexander Hamilton, presented the Revolutionary hat to the President with an appropriate speech. The toasts and speakers were: "Washington's Farewell Address and Its Timely Warnings," Spencer Clinton, of Buffalo; "The Motive and Purposes of the Revolution Are Vital to the Life of the Republic," Charles W. Dayton; "Ethan Allen," Edward S. Isham, of Chicago; "The Pending Flag Bill in Congress," Henry Stanton; "Lafayette, the Friend of Washington," Charlton T. Lewis; "Now and Then," the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan; "The Little Red Schoolhouse of Revolutionary Days," Charles B. Hubbell; "The Representation of the Thirteen Colonies in the Federal Constitution," Ashbel P. Fitch.

The Society held special services in Grace Church, New York, Sunday afternoon, February 23, in honor of the birth of George Washington. The services consisted of a special form of prayer and thanksgiving, that had been authorized by the Bishop, and an address by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of the church. He was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, chaplain-general of the Sons of the Revolution; the Rev. Dr. George S. Baker, the Rev. Brockholst Morgan, chaplain of the New York Society Sons of the Revolution; the Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, the Rev. Dr. Edward B. Coe and the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke.

The members of the Society met at No. 41 East Twelfth street, and under the leadership of Frederick S. Tallmadge, president of the Society, marched to the church, 600 strong. They were accompanied by delegates from the Cincinnati, the Society of the War of 1812, the Aztec Club, Society of Colonial Wars, the Loyal Legion, the Colonial Dames of America, the Colonial Dames of the State of New York and the Daughters of the Revolution.

The church was handsomely decorated. On the altar was displayed the flag of the Society, and an American and an English flag.

South Carolina State Society held its second annual commemoration services Sunday morning, February 23, at St. Michael's Church, Charleston, at which Rev. John Kershaw, Sons of the Revolution, preached a sermon suitable to the occasion. The Society assembled at the City Hall and marched in procession to St. Michael's. They were met in the vestibule by the Rev. John Johnson, D. D., rector of St. Philip's, and chaplain of the Society; the Rev. Edwin Harwood, D. D., rector emeritus of Trinity Church, New Haven, Conn., also a member of the Society in that State, and the Rev. John Kershaw, attended by Messrs. George D. Bryan and Alexander W. Marshall, wardens of St. Michael's, who escorted the Society to seats specially reserved for them in the centre aisle, while the processional hymn was being sung. Maj. C. S. Gadsden, president of the Society, was seated in the Vanderhorst pew, famous as having once been occupied by George Washington and the Marquis de Lafayette, and by Gen. Robert E. Lee.

TENNESSEE State Society held patriotic services at Staub's Theatre, Knoxville, Washington's birthday. Col. W. P. Washburn presided. Joshua W. Caldwell delivered the oration. The Tennessee Society now

has thirty members. The present officers are as follows: President, Col. W. P. Washburn; vice-president, Judge O. P. Temple; secretary, Henry Hudson; registrar, George W. Henderson; treasurer, Horace Vandeventer; historian, J. W. Caldwell; chaplain, Dr. John H. Frazee.

VIRGINIA State Society held its annual meeting in Richmond Feb. 22. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. Alston Cabell, of Richmond; first vice-president, Francis L. Smith, of Alexandria; second vice-president, Dr. W. C. N. Randolph, of Charlottesville; secretary, Judge R. T. W. Duke, Jr., of Charlottesville; treasurer, R. Lancaster Williams, of Richmond; registrar, Charles Washington Coleman, of Williamsburg; historian, J. R. V. Daniel, of Richmond.

OHIO State Society met in Cincinnati February 22. In the absence of President Frank J. Jones and Vice-president George E. Pomeroy, Gov. Asa S. Bushnell presided. Secretary A. H. Pugh read the President's address. Mr. Pugh announced the death of C. C. Waite, third vice-president. The officers elected for the coming year are: President, George E. Pomeroy, Toledo, O.; first vice-president, Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, Springfield; second vice-president, Perin Langdon, Cincinnati; third vice-president, E. Morgan Wood, Dayton; fourth vice-president, Dr. G. S. Franklin, Chillicothe; secretary, A. H. Pugh, Cincinnati; treasurer, Ralph Peters, Cincinnati; registrar, J. M. Newton, Cincinnati; historian, Prof. Thomas H. Norton, Cincinnati; chaplain, Rev. Melville Curtis, Cincinnati; board of Managers, Frank J. Jones, Dr. W. W. Seeley, Jeptha Garrard, George Merrill, John W. Bailey, Cornelius Cadle, Dr. A. I. Carson and Wade Cushing.

PENNSYLVANIA State Society celebrated Washington's birthday by a reception and banquet at Hotel Aldine, Philadelphia. The dining hall was handsomely decorated with national and Society flags. The dinner was of an informal character and no speeches were made. The Philadelphia Record, on February 23, made the following pertinent report of the observance of Washington's birthday in the city and old Independence Hall, then the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution headquarters.

For the first time in many years Independence Hall was barren of patriotic decorations Washington's birthday, although many business houses and private residences in all parts of the city flew the Stars and Stripes in honor of Washington's birthday. Hundreds of people who passed the historic old State House wondered at the absence of fitting decorations, and many indignantly inquired about it Custodian Rice did his best to answer. He had found two flags belonging to the Daughters of the American Revolution, but could not make them fit in the flag holders. The Sons of the Revolution own a fine set of flags, which upon certain celebrations have stuck out from every window. These could not be found and the custodian was astounded. Even greater was the sensation increased when it was learned that the Sons of the Revolution and the Daughters of the American Revolution had absolutely ignored the day. Later it was stated that the flags owned by the Society had been taken to the Aldine Hotel to decorate for the luncheon and reception by the Sons. Carpenters' Hall, where Congress first met, was also bare of decorations.

** On March 17 the Society relinquished the rooms in Independence Hall, granted to it by the Philadelphia City Councils in February, 1895, in the following ordinance:

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain: That permission be and is hereby granted to the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, to have, on and after April 4, 1895, the use of the rooms now occupied by Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, under and subject to the supervision of the Department of Public Safety (Bureau of City Property), for the purpose of holding meetings and storing and exhibiting therein the flags and relics of the War of the American Revolution belonging to or in the possession of said Society.

After the Sons had become seated in their historic quarters, the Philadelphia Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution asked Councils to grant them the right, too, to meet in the rooms granted to the Sons, and great influence brought about the passage of the following ordinance, June 26, 1895 :

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain: That the ordinance, entitled "An ordinance to authorize the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution to occupy the chambers of Select and Common Councils in Independence Hall," approved February 11, 1895, be altered and amended as follows: That joint and equal rights is hereby granted to the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution to occupy the said rooms in common with the said organization.

The Sons, seeing that it was impracticable for both Societies to occupy one room, tried to have the ordinance giving the privilege to the Daughters repealed, and the following letter was sent to Councils:

While the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution are entirely willing that the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution should be held in Independence Hall, and will do everything in their power to further the interests of so worthy an organization, they feel assured that joint authority and control can only lead to confusion and difficulty. If Councils conclude to adhere to the terms of the ordinance of February 11, 1895, the Sons of the Revolution are ready to undertake the charge and care of the hall according to its provisions.

We have, however, no wish in any way to cause embarrassment to Councils or the city in the management of its property, and if you think it desirable that such charge should be given in preference to the Daughters of the American Revolution, we are quite ready to withdraw and leave the hall in their custody.

Appreciating very much your courtesy and the confidence you have shown in our organization, we remain sincerely yours,

J. E. CARPENTER, Chairman Board of Managers.

ETHAN R. WEAVER, Secretary.

Failing in their efforts to get exclusive control of the rooms, the Sons, on March 17, sent the following communication, inclosing the above

FRANK M. RITER, ESQ., Director of Public Safety :

DEAR SIR:-Herewith, we inclose a copy of a communication addressed by the Sons of the Revolution to Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia.

The Councils of the city, in reply to this communication, have refused to give the exclusive use of the old Council Chambers in Independence Hall to the Sons of the Revolution, and therefore the Society of the Sons of the Revolution now begs to officially inform you that it has withdrawn from all control and occupancy of the said rooms.

Very respectfully,

J. E. CARPENTER, Chairman Board of Managers.

ETHAN A. WEAVER, Secretary.

The Daughters will now take full possession of the second floor of Independence Hall and go ahead with its restoration. They have already raised \$5000 for this purpose, and expect to raise much more, all entirely among themselves. The Sons will hold a meeting at the New Century Club, Philadelphia, April 3, to choose delegates to the general convention. The delegates will not be instructed as to the proposed union with the Sons of the American Revolution.

SOCIETY "MAYFLOWER" DESCENDANTS:

At a meeting of the Board of Assistants, held in New York on March



4, about twenty-five new applications were acted on, and the papers of about fifteen applicants were finally approved. This brings the membership up to a total of 150. The Society expects to issue in the course of a few weeks its first year book, illustrated in colors, and containing much interesting matter. A design for a flag has been adopted as reported by the committee, of which Mr. Francis Olcott Allen, of Philadelphia, was chairman. He

has also been added to the Committee on Admissions. Several gentlemen of national reputation have recently become members of the Society, and the Board of Assistants adjourned for two weeks in order to act on final papers of all candidates, so as to have the list of members in the new year book as complete as possible. Mr. John Taylor Terry, of New York, exhibited at the meeting the lining of a blanket which was brought over on the Mayflower by Gov. Bradford, and which had been used upon baptismal occasions both in Europe and afterwards in this country. The lining was of fine quality of red silk, with a flower figure, and in an excellent state of preservation.

ORDER OF COLONIAL FOUNDERS AND REVOLUTIONARY PATRIOTS is the title of another new society. Its founder is John Quincy Adams, of New York. The rule governing admission to membership reads:

Any male person above the age of twenty-one, of good moral character and reputation, who is a citizen of the United States of America, shall be eligible to membership in this Society who is a lineal descendant in the male or applicant's mother's male line from an ancestor who settled in any of the nine colonies in America, now included in the United States, from the settlement of Jamestown, May 13, 1607, to May 13, 1657, inclusive, and whose ancestors on the call of the colonies, on April 19, 1775, took sides with them through the Revolution that followed.

Mr. Adams thinks that as the test of membership is so severe, the Order will become the most exclusive of its kind, and he therefore expects it will have only a small membership for several years.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI:



NEW YORK State Society commemorated the anniversary of George Washington's birthday by dining at the Hotel Savoy, New York City. Gen. John Cochrane, president of the Society, presided, and with him at the table of honor were Major-Gen. Ruger, of the U. S. Army; Commo. Sicard, U. S. Navy; Edward King, president of the St. Nicholas Society; J. W. Beekman, lieut.-gov. of the Society of Colonial Wars; Fordham Morris, chancellor of the Colonial Order, David Banks,

commander of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S., and Maj. Dana, N. Y. N. G. The first toast of the evening, "The Memory of George Washington," was drunk standing in silence. In response to the sentiment "The President of the United States" Gen. Cochrane read a letter from President Cleveland expressing regret at his inability to be present and sending his congratulations to the Society. Gen. Cochrane responded to the toast "The Founders of the Cincinnati." Governor Morton, who was to respond to the sentiment, "The State of New York," sent his regrets in a personal letters to Gen. Cochrane. Maj.-Gen. Ruger spoke on "The Army," Commo. Sicard replied to the toast "The Navy," while Edward King talked about "The St. Nicholas Society."

PENNSYLVANIA State Society gave its regular Washington's birthday banquet at the Bellevue, Philadelphia. It was announced that the work of laying the foundation for the Society's Washington monument is now well in hand. The trustees of the monument are: President Wayne, Treasurer H. E. Sproat, Richard Dale, Francis M. Caldwell and Dr. Charles P. Turner. The toasts at the dinner were, "Judiciary," responded to by W. W. Porter; "Army and Navy," by Congressman Robert Adams, Jr.; "Perpetual Peace and Happiness," by F. M. Riter; "Memory of the Founders of the Society," ex-Justice Samuel Gustine Thompson; "Heroes and Statesmen," Henry Darrach, and "Women of the Revolution," Dr. Charles P. Turner.

New Jersey State Society celebrated Washington's birthday by a dinner at the Hotel Laurel-in-the-Pines, Lakewood. The dinner was given in the private dining-room of the hotel, which was decorated with blue and white bunting, the colors of the Society. At the conclusion of the dinner Adjt.-Gen. Stryker, of Trenton, acting as toastmaster, proposed the silent toast "Washington." The other toasts were: "The Patriot," responded to by Col. Asa Dickinson, of Jersey City; "The Society of the Cincinnati," responded to by Dr. Landon Humphreys, of Morristown, N. J., and "America for Americans," by Prof. N. T. Thorpe, of the University of Pennsylvania. The invited guests present were Chancellor Alexander T. McGill, Jersey City; Col. Edward T. Morrill Kuhn, T. D. Paul, C. Hartman Kuhn, and E. M. Brooks, Philadelphia; Counselor R. N. Lindabury, Elizabeth; Col. A. C. Barnes, Brooklyn; Prof. Thorpe and Francis B. Lee,

of Trenton. The Society mourns the death of its president, Judge Clifford Stanley Sims, on March 3. Judge Sims was one of the best-known men in the State. He was born in 1839 near Harrisburg, Pa.; was a lawyer by profession, and during the Civil War was Lt.-Col. 4th Arkansas Infantry, U. S. Volunteers. In 1894 he was appointed judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals in New Jersey.

MARYLAND State Society held its annual meeting in the rooms of the Maryland Historical Society, Baltimore; Otho Holland Williams, vice-president, in the chair. Officers for the ensuing year were re-elected as follows: President, Mr. Robert Milligan McLane; vice-president, Mr. Otho Holland Williams; treasurer, Mr. Richard Meredith McSherry; secretary, Mr. Wilson Cary-McHenry; trustees, Messrs. William Henry De-Courcy and John Steritt Gittings. The Vice-President announced that the following members had died since the reunion of 1895: William White Ramsey, of Havre de Grace, Md., who was the oldest member, admitted in 1851; Charles Manigault Morris, of Baltimore, admitted in 1885, and Osceola Constantine Green, of Washington, admitted in 1889. The annual dinner was given at 6.30 P. M. at the Maryland Club. The only guest of honor was Judge Albert Ritchie, of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City. There were no speeches and only one set toast, "The Memory of George Washington," which was drunk standing and in silence.

DELAWARE State Society held its annual meeting in the rooms of the Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington, Feb. 22. Judge Leonard E. Wales, president of the Society, presided. The Right Rev. Leighton Coleman, LL. D., S. T. D., and the chaplain of the Society, opened the proceedings with prayer. The report of the Secretary was read by John Osgood Platt, assistant secretary (Mr. Crawford being absent), and showed the rapid progress made by the Society since its reorganization in this city one year ago. Twelve new applications for membership have been received since then, a majority of which are from the representatives of original members of the Delaware Society. The report of the treasurer, Philip Howell White, the eldest representative of Col. and Gov. David Hall, showed that the original fund of the Society had been fully restored, as required by the General Society, and with a surplus on deposit in addition thereto, to the credit of the Society. The report of the delegates to the General triennial meeting in Philadelphia, on the second Wednesday in May next, followed and gave a very satisfactory account of the present status of the Society's condition. All its papers are now in the hands of the Standing Executive Committee of the General Society and will no doubt be favorably acted on and the immediate admission of the Delaware Society recommended. The following are the delegates to the General Society: Leonard E. Wales, James William Latimer, Col. McLane Tilton, U. S. Marine Corps; Philip Howell White (late U. S. Navy), and Captain Henry Hobart Bellas, U.S. Army. The alternates chosen are as follows: The Rt. Rev. Leighton Coleman, Newell Kirkwood Kennon, Jacob Bowman McKennan, Thomas David Pearce and William Henry Kirkpatrick.

SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION:

In the proceedings of the congress, published in the March number of



THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER, a mistake has been made which, in justice to myself as one of the registrars-general of the National Society last year, should be corrected. The reports of the two registrars-general have been transposed, although the figures are right. The report credited to Mrs. Hichborn rightfully belongs to Mrs. Dennison and vice versa. Mrs. Dennison received 2361 applications, presented 2225 to the board and signed 1958 certificates. Mrs. Hichborn received 1945 applications and presented 1795.

AGNES M. DENNISON,

Ex-Registrar-General.

ALABAMA. The General Sumner Chapter held a meeting, March 3, at the home of Mrs. Jack W. Johnston, Birmingham. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Robert H. Pearson;

vice-regent, Mrs. Jack W. Johnston; recording secretary, Mrs. L. A. May; corresponding secretary, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith; treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Cabaniss; registrar, Mrs. Fred S. Ferguson; historian, Mrs. N. W. Trimble. The same board of control was re-elected. The Chapter will meet next with Mrs. R. H. Pearson, April 7.

with Mis. R. II, Tearson, April 7.

CALIFORNIA. The Los Angeles Chapter was entertained by Mrs. Hancock Banning at her home on February 22. The literary exercises were contributed by Miss Eliza Houghton, H. W. Latham and Miss Thorpe.

CONNECTICUT. The Bridgeport Chapter met March 9. Vice-regent Mrs. Rufus W. Bunnell presided. The report of Miss S. J. Bartram on the business of the national congress was read by Mrs. Woodruff. Mrs. James R. Burroughs also read her report of the convention. Mrs. John T. Sterling read an account of the Boston Massacre, and Mrs. Cogswell read a war story by Dr. Lisle, printed in 1778.

** The Willimantic Chapter gave a reception, March 17, at the residence of Mrs. Litchfield, the regent, in honor of Mrs. Sara T. Kinney, State regent, and Mrs. O. V. Coffin, regent of the James Wadsworth Chap-

ter, Middletown.

*** The Milford Chapter is in a fair way of being organized by Mrs. George W. Tibbals. A meeting of Milford ladies to this effect was held March 13, and another will come off on March 20.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. The Columbia Chapter held its monthly meeting at the Ebbitt House, March 10. Prof. Otis Mason delivered an address, and Mrs. Sloan read a paper on the "Origin of the English Language."

FLORIDA. The Jacksonville Chapter held its monthly meeting, March 3, at the residence of Mrs. D. G. Ambler, when much routine business was attended to.

ILLINOIS. The Moline Chapter celebrated Washington's birthday by a colonial tea at the residence of Mrs. S. M. Hill. The Rock Island Chapter was the guest of honor on this occasion. A paper on Washington was read by Miss Grace Hall, and Mrs. Julia M. Dunn spoke of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

** The Chicago Chapter held a meeting, March 10, to hear the reports of the delegates to the general convention. Mrs. P. L. Sherman, the regent, and Mrs. James H. Walker, vice-regent, gave very full descriptions of this event. Mrs. L. B. Doud gave her account in verse, Mrs. Beecher gave the historical facts of the congress, and Mrs. Richard Kerr presented the social side, while Mrs. James Coleman gave a résumé of the whole proceedings.

INDIANA. The Indianapolis Chapter celebrated its second anniversary, February 21, by an entertainment at which the regent, Mrs. C. F. Sayles, presided. Mrs. C. C. Foster, State regent, addressed the Chapter, and afterwards a "loan exhibition" of "living pictures" was given by Miss Martha Bradshaw, Miss Mary Foster, Miss Caroline Farquhar, Miss Frances Atkins, Miss Mella Colgan, Mrs. Francis T. Hord, Miss Mary Shipp, Miss Jessie Miller, Miss Mary Noble, Miss Carnahan, Miss Eliza Gordon Browning and others.

Iowa. The Des Moines Chapter celebrated Washington's birthday at the home of Mrs. H. J. Dewey. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. R. R. Peters, the regent. Among those who contributed to the literary programme were Mrs. Harold Howell, Mrs. Van Slyke, Mrs. George W. Ogilvie, Mrs. C. S. Vorse, Mrs. C. Burbank and Mrs. C. H. Gaylord.

*** The Dubuque Chapter was entertained at her home by Mrs. Sarah C. Glover, February 22. The ladies wore colonial dress. Miss Harriet A. Hill delivered an address commemorating Washington's birth.

Kentucky. The Lexington Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. W. L. Threlkeld, March 6. After the literary exercises, Miss Dixie Pepper presented the Chapter with a gavel made from the wood of a "Mount Vernon" tree.

** The Louisville Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. Henry L. Pope, March 7. Mrs. Maxwell, regent, and Mrs. Lyons, ex-regent, presented a gavel made from wood of an old ash tree which was blown down at "Mount Vernon" during the recent visit of these ladies to the home of Washington.

LOUISIANA. The New Orleans Chapter held its monthly meeting, March 3, at the residence of Mrs. John P. Richardson, regent. The formation of the Chapter is now complete. The following offices have been filled: Chapter regent, Mrs. John P. Richardson; vice-chapter regent, Mrs. Charles A. Conrad; registrar, Mrs. Joseph H. Oglesby; treasurer, Mrs. Henry D. Forsyth; recording secretary, Miss Dora Labouisse; corresponding secretary, Miss Evelyne C. Krumbhaar.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Boston Chapter met at the residence of Mrs.

Walter U. Lewisson, March 5. Mrs. James W. Cartwright presided. Mrs. H. M. Rivers read a paper on "Gen. Knox." The newly elected regent, Mme. Anna Von Rydingsvärd, was presented and warmly welcomed, and in an address recommended the union of the Daughters of the Revolution and Daughters of the American Revolution.

** The Salem Chapter held a meeting March 6. The regent, Mrs. John W. Perkins, presided. Mrs. John Deland read a historical paper. The Chapter celebrated "Leslie's Retreat," February 26, when the principal address was made by Mr. R. S. Rantoul.

** The Lawrence Chapter gave a reception to the officers of the State board, March 11, at the residence of Mrs. John W. Crawford.

*** The East Boston Chapter was organized, February 12, at the residence of Mrs. Joseph H. Barnes with the following officers: Regent, Mrs. J. H. Barnes; vice-regent, Mrs. C. J. Samson; secretary, Mrs. E. H. Allen; treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Josselyn; registrar, Mrs. Frank Cushman; historian, Miss Lucy E. Woodnell.

*** The Danvers Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. E. J. Powers, March 5. Addresses were made by Miss Clara P. Hale and Mrs. Evelyn F. Masury.

** The Lowell Chapter attended the funeral of Gov. Greenhalge, whose wife is its regent, on March 9, in Lowell. The Atlanta, Ga., Chapter sent a large wreath of Southern galax leaves and roses, as a tribute to its friend, for it was principally by the exertions of Gov. and Mrs. Greenhalge that the Chapter became possessors of the Massachusetts building of the Atlanta Fair.

** The Concord Chapter met at the residence of Mrs. H. D. Osgood, in Somerville, February 20, when Mrs. Grace Le Baron Upham entertained the ladies by reading.

*** The Northampton Chapter is being organized by Mrs. George W. Cable, Mrs. H. T. Rose and Mrs. C. B. Roote.

MARYLAND. The Baltimore Chapter met at its rooms, 9 East Franklin street, February 27, when Miss Mary Hall gave an account of the recent National Convention, and Mr. A. Leo Knott read a paper on Maryland.

MISSOURI. The St. Louis Chapter was entertained by Mrs. James J. O'Fallon, State regent, at her residence, on February 22. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Randolph Hutchinson, ex-chapter regent; Mrs. George H. Shields, chapter regent, and Mrs. Benj. O'Fallon. Mrs. O'Fallon delivered her annual address as regent.

MAINE. The Portland Chapter gave a colonial tea, February 22, when the local chapter Sons of the American Revolution was the honored guest. At the literary exercises Mrs. J. B. Shepherd presided. Mrs. Orrin Legrow, vice-regent, delivered the address of welcome. Speeches were made by A. R. Savage, Sons of the American Revolution; Prof. Denio and Josiah H. Drummond. A meeting was held, March 9, to hear the reports of the delegation to the national convention. Mrs. John E. Palmer and Mrs. Franklin Robinson, delegates, gave interesting accounts of the sermons,

and Miss McDonald read a paper descriptive of patriotic societies of the days of the Revolution. The chapter regent, Mrs. Palmer, having been appointed State regent resigned, and Mrs. J. B. Shepherd was elected regent for the unexpired time.

MICHIGAN. Mrs. Harvey J. Hollister is at work organizing a chapter in Grand Rapids, on recommendation of the State regent, Mrs. William F. Edwards, of Detroit. The only other chapter in the State is the "Louisa St. Clair," at Detroit.

Nebraska. The Lincoln Chapter was to have celebrated Washington's birthday, but illness of the State regent, Miss Mary Stevens, caused a postponement.

MINNESOTA. The St. Paul Chapter met, March 19, when reports of the delegates to the national convention were received, and Rev. H. P. Nichols delivered an address.

New Jersey. The Buff and Blue Chapter was entertained at her home in Trenton, by Mrs. William L. Dayton, March 10. She was assisted by Mrs. Robert F. Stockton, Sr.

** The Trent Chapter was entertained, March 5, at the home of Miss Mary M. Moore, Trenton. The Colonial Dames of New Jersey were also guests upon this occasion.

** The Somerville Chapter met at the home of Mrs. H. B. Wright, March 6, when Miss Batcheller gave an account of her experience as a delegate to the national convention. Miss Otis sketched "A Revolutionary Committee of Safety," stating its powers and duties. The next meeting will be at the home of Miss Otis, on April 8.

NEW YORK. The Common Council Chamber in the Philipse Manor House, Yonkers, was the scene of & brilliant gathering on Saturday night, February 22, when Kekiskeck Chapter met to celebrate the birthday of Washington. Tradition says that Washington in passing through Westchester county used to enjoy the hospitality of the Philipse family there previous to the Revolution. Miss Kate Prime, regent of the Chapter, presided and introduced the speakers of the evening. Ex-sec. of State G. Hilton Scribner delivered the address of welcome to the visiting societies. Waldo Morse responded for the Society of Colonial Wars, Mrs. M. P. Ferris, for the Society of Colonial Dames, the Rev. James A. Reynolds for the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, Dr. C. H. Judson for the Yonkers Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Carver, of St. John's Episcopal Church, for the Sons of the Revolution; Morris P. Ferris for the Society of the War of 1812, A. Noel Blakeman for the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, A. O. Kirkwood for the Grand Army of the Republic, and the Rev. Charles E. Allison for the Yonkers Historical Society.

** The Buffalo Chapter was entertained, February 22, by Mrs. Joseph T. Cook and Miss Maud Hoxsie. Miss Maria M. Love presided at the meeting in the absence in Washington of the regent, Mrs. M. N. Thompson.

*** The New York City Chapter held a social meeting, afternoon of March 7, at Sherry's. Historical papers were read by Miss Spinger and Mrs. Hyde. Mrs. Donald McLean and Mrs. Janvier Le Duc gave accounts of the Daughters of the American Revolution convention.

A delegation of the Chapter assembled at the Buckingham Hotel, March 10, and presented Mrs. J. Heron Crosman with a hereditary life membership badge of the Martha Washington Monument Association. The invitations were sent out by Miss Mary Van Buren Vanderpoel, first vice-regent, in whose parlors the guests assembled. The presentation speech was made by Mrs. John Sergeant Wise. Mrs. Crosman, whom the Daughters have thus honored, is the wife of J. Heron Crosman, who is a brother of Maj. George H. Crosman, U. S. Army (retired), of Montclair, N. J. After the presentation, Mrs. Crosman was entertained at luncheon at the Waldorf.

- *** On Saturday evening, March 7, a meeting at the Hotel Waldorf, to consider plans for the establishment of an historical museum under the auspices of the State Society, was largely attended by members of all the patriotic societies. Mrs. Janvier Le Duc introduced Gen. Varnam as chairman. He explained that a fire-proof building is needed for the preservation of the historical relics of America, and that the movement is not in the interests solely of patriotic societies, but in the interests of the masses, yet the co-operation of all patriotic societies was asked. Letters were read approving the plan and offering assistance from Gov. Morton, Mayor Strong, Chauncey M. Depew and many other persons prominent in historical and patriotic work. The meeting was brief and practical. A committee of thirteen was appointed to consider the matter during the summer, to confer with the various patriotic societies, and to report at a meeting to be held at the Hotel Waldorf in October. The members of the committee are Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Henry E. Howland, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, E. Ellery Anderson, John A. King, Henry G. Marquand, Frederick S. Tallmadge, Howland Pell and Mrs. L. Washington, with Mrs. Le Duc as the secretary. The resolution under which this committee was appointed was read by Gen. James Grant Wilson.
- *** Prof. H. P. Johnson, occupant of the chair of American history in Barnard College, will deliver a course of lectures this spring on "The American Revolution: Its Manifest Destiny," under the auspices of the New York City Chapter, beginning, March 16, in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College. The subjects will be "The American Revolution in Historical Perspective," "Three War Governors of '76," "Our State Beginnings: A Restudy," "The Development of Popular Government in America," "The Place of New York City in History," and "The Defeat of the Old World in the New: Manifest Destiny and Monroe." The Lecture Committee of the Chapter consists of Mrs. M. Wright Wootton, chairman; Miss Montgomery, Miss Drisler, Mrs. Janvier Le Duc and Mrs. E. A. Greeley.
 - ** The Seneca Chapter, of Geneva, celebrated Washington's birthday

by an informal reception in the parish building of Trinity Church. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Nelson and Rev. Dr. Converse. A paper was read by Mrs. C. S. Burrall, entitled "Snap Shots at the Customs of Our Ancestors."

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The Derry Chapter gave a tea at the home of the secretary, Miss Harriet M. Smith, on Washington's birthday.

OHIO. The Cincinnati Chapter held a meeting, March 2, when Mrs. Mary Patton Hudson read an exposition of the "Franco-American Alliance in the Revolution." Mrs. William Judkins, the regent of the Chapter, read a most interesting paper on the "Fifth Continental Congress of the Daughters." Mrs. Mary P. Hudson read a paper on "The Star-Spangled Banner." The Chapter will be entertained at her home, on March 30, by Mrs. Frank Perin.

** The Dayton Chapter was formally organized, February 6, at the residence of Mrs. S. R. Burns, the Chapter regent. The Chapter was named in honor of Capt. Jonathan Dayton, Revolutionary soldier and statesman, and the founder of Dayton, and of his father, Brig.-Gen. Elias Dayton, father and son serving side by side in New Jersey regiments in the Continental line. The Chapter will give a service at one of the churches on March 31, the eve of the day on which the first settlers arrived in Dayton, to commemorate that event.

*** The Wilmington Chapter held its second meeting, February 24, at the home of Mrs. Elouisa F. King Nichols, regent. Mrs. Lacy read a very interesting sketch of the "Social Life of George Washington." Officers of the Chapter are: Regent, Mrs. Elouisa F. King Nichols; vice-regent, Mrs. Althea Moore Smith; treasurer, Mrs. Louise Evans Lacy; registrar, Miss Jessie Owens; historian, Miss Lavinia Telfair; secretary, Mrs. Mary

Fisher Quinn.

*** The Springfield Chapter was entertained by Mrs. John L. Zimmerman, February 22. The Sons of the Revolution in the city were guests on this occasion. The evening was spent informally, and some very enter-

taining speeches, appropriate to the occasion, were made.

** The Hamilton Chapter, organized in February, has the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Estes George Rathbone; vice-regent, Mrs. Charles Lyman F. Huntington; historian, Mrs. Henry C. Howells; registrar, Mrs. James Reed Webster; secretary, Mrs. William Prickett Cope; treasurer, Miss Anna St. Clair Murphy.

*** The Newark Chapter is being organized. Mrs. L. B. Wing has been appointed its regent.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Lancaster Chapter celebrated Washington's birthday in the Iris Club House, and it was a memorable affair. The literary exercises embraced the reading, by Miss Clark, of a poem written for the occasion by Mrs. Henry Carpenter. Miss Sue Slaymaker read a paper on the significance of the occasion. The Sons of the Revolution were special guests.

*** The Pittsburgh Chapter held a meeting, March 7, to hear reports of its delegates to the national convention.

** The Harrisburg Chapter was entertained, February 25, at her home by Mrs. Francis Jordan. Subsequently the Chapter was the guest of Mrs. E. C. Felton, in Steelton.

*** The Norristown Chapter was the guest of Mrs. John Beaver, in Bridgeport, March 2, when Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer, of Pottstown, gave an

account of the congress, and historical papers were read.

** The Easton Chapter gave a "Washington Tea," February 22. The regent, Mrs. Henry D. Maxwell, assisted by Mrs. C. L. Hemingway, Mrs. Frank Reeder and Mrs. John Eyerman, received the guests. The occasion was made entertaining by many patriotic tableaux by "Daughters" and "Sons," the reproduction of a play, written by Mrs. Frank Reeder, for the occasion, the subject being "A Local Indian Romance," the recitation of "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill," by Miss Grace Simon, with "living pictures" illustrating it by the young ladies of the Chapter and the "Sons."

** The York Chapter was entertained at the home of James W. Latimer, March 11, when Mrs. David Rupp read her report on the national

convention, to which she was the delegate.

RHODE ISLAND. The Providence Chapter will give, this spring, a grand scenic representation of the history of Rhode Island, arranged by Miss Margaret L. Eager.

*** At the second State conference, held in the parlors of the Trocadero, in Providence, one of the speakers referred to the two new chapters, the Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of East Greenwich, and the Narragansett, of Kingston, as twins, as both received their charter the same day. Miss Florence Lane, of Kingston, responding for the Narragansett.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The Columbia Chapter met, February 28, at the home of Mrs. Clark Waring. The State regent, Mrs. John E. Bacon, gave an account of the general convention. The Chapter offers a gold medal to the schools for best composition on an American historical topic. The award will take place on the anniversary of the battle of Granby.

*** The Charleston Chapter met, March 9, at the residence of the regent. Miss Rhett, the historian of the Chapter, read a sketch of the historical character of the State. The Chapter, by invitation, assisted the Colonial Dames in their exhibition at the Mills House.

TENNESSEE. New chapters are being formed all over the State. One at Murfreesboro will be called the "Hardy Murfee," a North Carolina officer. The Xavier Chapter will be called after Col. John Sevier, Tennessee's first governor. The Nashville Chapter is named for Col. Sevier's companion in arms, Col. William Campbell. Morristown has a chapter named for Nancy Ward, an Indian woman, a friend to the whites in pioneer days.

TEXAS. The Galveston Chapter was entertained February 22, by Mrs. Hamilton A. West. Literary exercises appropriate to the day were

contributed by Mrs. Sydney Fontaine, the regent, Miss Lorenz, Mrs. J. S. Wheless and Miss Nellie Roeck.

** The Dallas Chapter was entertained by Mrs. J. L. Henry, of Dallas.

VERMONT. The Brattleboro Chapter recently listened to a paper on "Local History," by Miss Eva Gowing.

- $*_{w}$ * The St. Albans Chapter was recently the guest of Mrs. H. Charles Royce.
- ** The Montpelier Chapter was recently entertained at her home by Mrs. J. C. Houghton, when addresses were made by Mr. H. A. Huse, Judge Hiram Carlaton and Rev. A. N. Lewis.
- ** The Rutland Chapter, assisted by the Burlington Chapter, celebrated Washington's birthday with literary exercises in Memorial Hall, Rutland. Mrs. W. C. Clement presided in the absence in Washington City of the regent, Mrs. Edward Dana.

VIRGINIA. The Richmond Chapter met, February 25, to make arrangements for a theatrical performance to be given by the Chapter April 17. Miss Perkins, Mrs. Charles Davenport, Mrs. James Armstrong and Miss Nannie Winston are the committee to select the play and allot the cast.

WASHINGTON. The Tacoma Chapter was entertained by a reception and banquet at the residence of Col. and Mrs. Chauncey W. Griggs, on Washington's birthday. H. S. Griggs acted as toastmaster and the various sentiments were responded to by Col. Hart Gibson, Clara Ball Jacobs, Rev. A. W. Martin, Nannie Hill Hudson, Dunster G. Foster, Gen. L. P. Bradley, Rev. A. N. Thompson, Elizabeth Lehman, Rev. L. H. Hallock and Herbert S. Greggs. Mrs. Griggs delivered the address of welcome to the Chapter and its friends.

WISCONSIN. The Milwaukee Chapter gave a reception and exhibition of colonial relics March 10 and 11 at the Athenæum. The Chapter regent, Mrs. Hamilton Townsend, and all the committee having the exhibition in charge, wore colonial costumes. The guests of honor were Col. Turner, of Chicago; Gov. Upham and staff; Gen. Zwietusch, Col. Fuller, Engle Boyle, Dutton and Brumder, Gen. Fairchild. The affair was a success. The Chapter celebrated February 22 when an address was delivered by Prof. Edmund E. Sparks, of the Chicago University. The Chapter held its monthly meeting March 6, when Mrs. Thomas E. Baldwin was elected corresponding secretary. Mrs. S. S. Merrill addressed the Chapter upon the subject of a permanent home for it. Mrs. H. R. Vedder also spoke indorsing Mrs. Merrill's views. A committee was appointed to look into the matter.

SOCIETY UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS 1776-1812 met, March 6, at the residence of Mrs. F. G. Tennent, the secretary of the Society. The President reported that the unsightly hut which obstructed the view of the Chalmette monument, had been removed to a site some distance in the rear of the monument. In view of the desecration being perpetrated by relic hunters, the Society determined to place a gate at the entrance of the

shaft. It was also determined to put a keeper on the place as it was evident that it was necessary to do this before going any further towards completing the monument, as such repairs which had already been made were rapidly being demolished. The next meeting of the Society will be held at the residence of Miss Pitkin.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF FOREIGN WARS OF THE UNITED STATES:

A meeting of the New York, Pennsylvania and Connecticut State com-



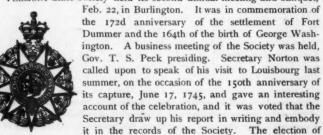
manderies was held in the Governor's room in the New York City Hall, on March 11, for the purpose of organizing the National Commandery of the Order. The following delegates were present: New York Commandery: David Banks, commander; James Henry Morgan, vice-commander; Robert Webb Morgan, secretary; George Livingston Nichols, treasurer; Frank Montgomery Avery, judge advocate; Prof. Dwight L. Elmendorf, registrar; Dr. Clarkson C. Schuyler, surgeon; Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, chaplain; Maturin L. Delafield, Jr.; Maj.-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. Army; Maj.-

Gen. John Porter Hatch, U. S. Army; Col. Irving M. Avery; Fellows Davis, Esq.; Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, U. S. Army; Rear-Admiral Daniel L. Braine, U. S. Navy; J. Kennset Olyphant and Jacob T. Van Wyck; Pennsylvania Commandery: Rev. Charles Ellis Stevens, LL.D., D.C.L., commander; Rear Admiral John L. Worden, U. S. Navy, vice-commander; Charles Este, secretary; T. Willing Balch, treasurer; Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, U. S. Army, registrar; Rear-Admiral Samuel R. Franklin, U. S. Navy; Edward S. Sayres, Charles H. Hutchinson, William Churchill Houston, Jr.; Louis Alexander Biddle and Effington B. Morris; Connecticut Commandery: Morgan Gardner Bulkeley, commander; A. Floyd Delafield, vice-commander; Rev. Henry N. Wayne, secretary and registrar; Erastus Gay, treasurer; Rev. Alexander Hamilton, chaplain; Col. Henry C. Morgan, U. S. Army and Frederick J. Huntington. The institution of the National Commandery of the Order was adopted and signed by the officers of the said commanderies and companions of the Council present at the meeting. The following General Officers of the National Commandery were elected: Commander-general, Maj.-Gen. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. Army, of New York; secretary-general, James Henry Morgan, of New York; treasurer-general, Edward S. Sayres, of Pennsylvania; judge advocate-general, Frank Montgomery Avery, of New York; registrar-general, Rev. Henry M. Wayne, of Connecticut; historian-general, Capt. Henry H. Bellas, U. S. Army, of Pennsylvania; chaplain-general, Rev. Charles Ellis Stevens, D.C.L., LL.D., of Pennsylvania; recorder-general, Frederick J. Huntington, of Connecticut. A national constitution was adopted at this meeting. At the close of the meeting the visiting delegates were entertained at dinner by the companions of the New York Commandery, and a reception at the Brevoort House was tendered by the New York Commandery to the newly elected general officers and delegates. There were present at the reception, the gentlemen who attended the meeting of organization, and also the following: Lieut.-Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. Army; Admiral Daniel Ammen, U. S. Navy; Admiral Richard M. Mead, U. S. Navy; Gen. C. C. Augur, U. S. Navy; ex-President Benjamin Harrison; Gen. S. Van Vliet, U. S. Army; Admiral Steven B. Luce, U. S. Navy; Gen. D. C. Rucker, U. S. Army; his Honor Mayor Strong and John Jeroloman, president of the Board of Alderman; Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Acosta Nichols and E. Fellows Jenkins. The following gentlemen were appointed State secretaries: Georgia, Capt. E. P. Stevens, U. S. Army, Macon, Ga.; Mississippi, Henry St. Ledger Coppee, Greenville, Miss.; Maine, Gen. Francis Fessenden, U. S. Army, Portland, Me.; Ohio, Gen. Thomas Wood, U. S. Army, Dayton, O.; California, Prof. Edward J. Holden, Lick Observatory, Cal.; Vermont, Col. Edward A. Chittenden, St. Albans, Vt.; District of Columbia, Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. The address of the secretary-general, Mr. James Henry Morgan, to whom all communications concerning the National Commandery should be addressed, is No. 89 Liberty Street, New York City, N. Y.

New York Commandery. Companions are no longer admitted upon personal written application indorsed by two companions and passed by the Council, but companionship is conferred upon those who may be selected therefor by the Council, after proper proof of eligibility has been made. Thus, no companion may propose a person, but may suggest a name to the Council, which is then free to invite the individual or not to do so. This plan, also adopted by the Pennsylvania Commandery, obviates the unpleasant features sometimes connected with the rejection of a name where formal papers have been made out and presented. Gentlemen desirous of becoming companions may address a note to the Secretary-General, or to the Secretary of the New York or Pennsylvania Commanderies, who will present the name at the meeting of the Council.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS:

VERMONT State Society held its second annual meeting and banquet,



officers resulted as follows: Governor, Col. William Seward Webb, Shelburne; deputy-governor, Gov. Urban Adrian Woodbury, Burlington; lieutenant-governor, Col. Edward Curtis Smith, St. Albans; secretary, John

Grant Norton, St. Albans; deputy-secretary, Col. Robert Jackson Kimball, West Randolph; treasurer, Col. Charles Spooner Forbes, St. Albans; chaplain, Robert Noble, St. Albans; historian, Col. George Grenville Benedict, Burlington; registrar, Hiram Augustus Huse, Montpelier; chancellor, ex-Gov. William Paul Dillingham, Waterbury; gentlemen of the council, Col. George Grenville Benedict, Burlington; Capt. Austin Weld Furler, St. Albans; Capt. Horace Edward Dyer, Rutland; Charles Dewey, Montpelier; Edward Wells, Burlington; Gen. Julius Jacob Estey, Brattleboro. After the election a reception followed and then the banquet at which there were many ladies as guests. Gen. T. S. Peck acted as toast-master and delivered an address. Among the speakers were Mayor Van Patten, of Burlington; Gov. Woodbury, Rev. P. M. Snyder, H. A. Huse, Col. E. A. Chittenden, D. W. Robinson, G. G. Benedict, Capt. H. E. Tutherly, Daniel Roberts and Col. A. A. Hall.

MARYLAND State Society will hold its annual meeting and dinner on Colonists' Day, March 25, in Baltimore, to celebrate the first landing in his province of Maryland of Leonard Calvert and the colonists who came over in the Ark.

Pennsylvania State Society will hold its postponed annual election, on March 23, as its rooms in Congress Hall, Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA State Society. The first annual dinner in commemoration of the First General Court of the Society was given at Los Angeles, March 7. Preceding the dinner a brief business session was held resulting in the adoption of a set of by-laws, the fixing of the annual meetings for December 20, and the election of Judge E. W. McKinstry, formerly of the California supreme court, to membership. The idea of incorporating the Society was also considered and voted on but failed of adoption. After the dinner the addresses of the evening were initiated with an address by Holdridge O. Collins, the governor of the Society. Dr. John Randolph Haynes read a paper descriptive of some of the thrilling incidents of King Phillip's war. Major Frank C. Prescott spoke on "Argent, Three Bars Gules," in a way that showed him to be a student of heraldry. "The Military Power of the United States" was the title and theme of a paper prepared by Major Elderkin, the lieutenant-governor of the Society, and read by Mr. Denis.

UNION VETERAN LEGION.—The Union Veteran Legion was instituted, March 31, 1884, in the law office of Gen. A. B. Hays, Pittsburgh. The present headquarters is at Fifth and Race streets, Cincinnati. The eligibility clause follows:

First. The cultivation of true devotion to American government and institutions.

Second. The moral, social and intellectual improvement of its members, and their relief, and the relief of their widows and orphans in sickness and distress.

Third. The preservation of friendly relations among those who fought for the safety of the American Union.

Fourth. By the personal example and influence of its members to perpetuate the three great principles, Fraternity, Charity and Patriotism, and to promote the interests of humanity.

SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION:

February 24 an invitation was given by W. H. Brearley, late editor "Spirit of '76," to the officers and a delegation from the General Society to meet him at Fraunce's Tavern, corner of Broad and Pearl streets, New York City, to receive from him a gavel made of the original wood of the building in which Washington bade good-bye to his generals. Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, president-general, received it on behalf of the Society, and Mr. Brearley offered some brief remarks in conclusion, quoting Washington's suggestions as to speaking,

viz: "Not to speak too often or too long-and not to

be easily offended."

*** The regular monthly meeting of the Society took place at their headquarters, March 9, Mrs. Yardley presiding. Reports from the various committees were presented and it was announced that 115 members have been admitted during the last month. The Society has made arrangements to celebrate the battle of Lexington by a reception held at Delmonico's, Monday evening, April 20, and to invite the officers of other patriotic-hereditary societies in New York to be present on that occasion. Mrs. Alice Morse Earle moved that Mrs. Elizabeth Van Winkle Anderson, of Vancouver, be appointed organizing regent of Washington. Letters from New Hampshire showed great interest in the forming of chapters in that State. The Committee on Revising the Constitution report favorable progress. It was decided that the names of all members whose application for membership dated before December 31, 1895, should be published in the Ancestral Register to be issued in April.

** The second of the series of colonial teas, given by the Long Island Chapter, was held at the residence of the registrar, Mrs. Henry Sanger Snow, on March 11. Many of the officers and board of the General Society were present. The subject for the afternoon was "Courtship and Marriage Customs of Colonial Times," and it proved of unusual interest. A very comprehensive and amusing paper was read by Mrs. Bleecker Bangs, who also gave an interesting romance of an old Long Island family, the Cortelyous. Mrs. J. P. Geran followed with a most spirited account of the courtship and marriage of her great-grandmother in Brooklyn in Revolutionary days. It was of positive value as an original contribution to the social history of those days, and was related with great humor. Wedding gifts, rings and garments, illustrated this paper. Miss Marion Terry then read an amusing love letter of 1674, written by Rev. Edward Taylor to Miss Elizabeth Fitch, and Mrs. Ernest Birdsall followed with an astounding letter dated 1760, written to one of her kinswomen by a rejected suitor. The regent, Mrs. Henry Earle, ended the programme by giving portions of a paper on folk-lore as seen in marriage customs of this country in colonial days and compared with those of other countries. This paper was written originally for the American Folk-Lore Society. The Long Island Society is increasing rapidly in numbers. Over fifty applications for membership were received during the past month. Between five and six thousand dollars has been collected by the monument committee for the fund for a monument to the Prison Ship Martyrs of the Revolution, and a bill has been presented to Congress asking for an appropriation for the monument. The Society has taken part in many interesting functions, and was through the regent, Mrs. Earle, the guest of honor at the dinner given by the Hamilton Club on Washington's birthday. Chapters are being formed in Long Island towns, and a marked interest in patriotic subjects and societies is everywhere springing up and increasing.

NEW JERSEY Society celebrated Washington's birthday in Berkely Hall, Orange, which was beautifully decorated with American flags and the Society's colors.

The literary exercises consisted of an address by Rev. Alex. Mann, of Orange, the chaplain; an original poem by Mrs. E. M. H. Gates, a humorous poem, "Composite Ancestors," by Miss Marion Smith; a patriotic address by Mrs. Georgia Beers Crater, the historian of the Society, on "Our Duty Regarding Our Flag." A very delightful feature was the address by Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth. Her subject was "The City of Washington." She spoke of it as a memorial to George Washington, who first selected the site for the nation's capital, of his foresight and wisdom, in that it is fully adequate for the nation's needs even though a century has elapsed since it was selected, and that it will be all sufficient for centuries to come.

Mr. Mann recommended to the Society that it take an active part in the movement for the formation of a permanent Anglo-American Court of Arbitration, so that war between the two great English-speaking nations would be forever impossible. A committee was appointed consisting of Mrs. Louis D. Gallison, Mrs. Robert H. Ward and Mrs. Andrew H. Bray, who drafted the resolutions, which were forwarded to the leaders of this movement after having been unanimously adopted. The presiding officer was Mrs George Hodenpyl, the regent of New Jersey.

At the close of the exercises refreshments were served and an informal reception held.

MASSACHUSETTS Society. The following invitation was sent out early last month: You are invited to be present at a reception, in commemoration of the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, to be held under the auspices of the Daughters of the Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution and Sons of the American Revolution, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at the Hotel Vendome, between the hours of 2.30 and 5.30, Tuesday, March 17, 1896. Committee (Daughters of the Revolution)—Mrs. N. V. Titus, 502 Beacon street; Mrs. L. C. Wead, 220 Aspinall avenue, Brookline; Mrs. G. F. Daniels, 183 Massachusetts avenue. Committee (Daughters of the American Revolution)—Madame Karl Von Rydingsvard, Exeter Chambers; Miss Julia G. Davis, 182 Beacon street; Mrs. J. A. Remick, 300 Marl-

boro street. Committee (Sons of the American Revolution)—Edwin S. Barrett, 53 Ames Building; Nathan Appleton, 66 Beacon street; Abijah Thompson, Adams House; F. H. Brown, M. D., 4 Exchange place; G. E. Bowman, 42 Congress street; W. K. Watkins, Commonwealth Building.

- **The Mercy Savary Chapter, Groveland, is holding a series of interesting meetings. Its last topic was "Our Patriotic Ancestors," when each member contributed some item of interest about the ancestor from whom she claims eligibility; these items will be placed on record.
- ** The Daughters organized a chapter at Lawrence March 4. Mrs. William Lee, the State regent, was unable to preside owing to illness, and the new Chapter was instituted by the State secretary, Mrs. George F. Daniels. The Chapter opens auspiciously with a good number of members.
- ** The Chapter of the Third Plantation, Lynn, held a meeting, February 22, at the home of the secretary, Miss Augusta Putnam. The meeting was especially devoted to the memory of the first president, and to recalling his work as commander-in-chief. The Chapter has limited its membership to fifty, and under the direction of Mrs. M. P. Clough as regent is doing excellent and enthusiastic work.

PENNSYLVANIA Society gave a luncheon, February 22, at the Aldine, Philadelphia. A number of notable members of the Society were present, including Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, president-general of the National Society; Miss Adaline W. Sterling, registrar of the New Jersey Society, and Mrs. Ella Holbrook, Miss V. D. Manning and Mrs. W. A. Childs, of New York. Mrs. Frederick Schoff was the toastmistress. The room in which the luncheon was served was beautifully decorated with blue and buff. After the luncheon came the toasts. An address of welcome was given by Mrs. Nathaniel S. Keay, who spoke of Washington and his patriotism. Mrs. Yardley spoke of the New York Society. Miss Adaline W. Sterling responded to the toast "The Occasion." Mrs. Ella Holbrook, secretary-general from New York, made an address, speaking of the flourishing condition of the Society. Mrs. O. E. Sparhawk responded to the toast "Our Guests," giving the history of visiting from the earliest times.

MARYLAND Society celebrated February 22 by a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Thomas Hill, regent, Baltimore. Papers were prepared by Mrs. Winne, of New York, on "The Battle of Oriskany," and Col. Thomas S. Hodson on "Women and War." Miss Bullock read a "Poetical Romance of the Revolution." Resolutions were adopted asking the passage of a law, to be introduced by John K. Cowen in Congress, awarding a pension to Mrs. Christina Graham, 2800 Boston street, the aged daughter of a Revolutionary soldier.

THE SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE CINCINNATI.—The following are the present officers of this Society: President, Mrs. Justine Van Rensselaer Townsend; vice-president, Mrs. Lydig M. Hoyt; treasurer, Miss Frances D. Booraem; historian, Miss Fanny Schuyler; registrar, Miss Helen F. K. Shelton.

SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA:

The members of the Baltimore Chapter were entertained at a tea and



colonial exhibit, given by Mrs. Jesse Tyson at her town house on Franklin street, Baltimore, in celebration of the birthday of George Washington. The effects shown were most interesting, and included miniatures, old brocades worn by the ancestresses of the exhibitors, the watch and chatelaine of Ellen North Moale, colonial silver of rare and quaint design, seals and armorial bearings and several portraits. Among those who con-

tributed to the exhibit were Mrs. Robert Garrett, Mrs. Wilson Patterson, Mrs. Hall Harris, Mrs. Irvine Keyser, Mrs. Clapham Murray, Mrs. Tunstall Smith, Miss Carroll, Mr. Walter De C. Poultney and Mr. Hollins McKim. Receiving with Mrs. Tyson were Mrs. Irvine Keyser, Miss Olmstead, Miss Nellie Stirling and Miss Josephine Poe.

THE AUTHORS' GUILD. At the March meeting of the American Authors' Guild, held at the Windsor Hotel, New York, March 11, an interesting address on Washington was made by William L. Stone who read an unpublished letter to Col. Gansevoort, and also exhibited a photograph of a portrait of Washington recently discovered in England. The president, Gen. Wilson, then described a day spent at Arlington when a youth, with George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son of the great American, with whom he lived for eighteen years. It was the 22d of February, his only daughter Mrs. Robert L. Lee was present, and the day was devoted to memorials and memories of Washington. Isaac Townsend Smith, consulgeneral of Siam, then read an interesting address on Lincoln, and was followed by Mrs. Fay Pierce and Mrs. John Sherwood, who advocated the purchase and preservation of Edgar Allen Poe's cottage at Fordham, which is in danger of destruction, or at least removal, by the proposed widening of the King's Bridge road. The Guild resolved to exert every effort to save the cottage in which Mrs. Poe died, and in which were written many of her gifted husband's most celebrated poems. An interesting letter was received from London by the President, written by Moncure Conway, an honorary member, which will appear in the April number of the Guild Bulletin.

NAVAL ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES:

The incorporation certificate of the New York Commandery was filed



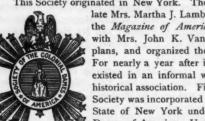
March 6, in the office of the county clerk. The purposes of the body are to honor and respect the illustrious deeds of the great naval commanders of the United States and to establish libraries and preserve all documents and portraits relating to the navy of the United States and its heroes. The directors are Loyall Farragut, Louis Joseph Allen, Jarvis Bonesteel Edson, Henry Schuyler Ross, John L. Loyd, Henry Chauncey, Jr., Philip Burrill Lord, James Mortimer Montgomery,

Marshall Ten Broeach Davidson, George Cowie, Jr., and James Parker.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMANDERY held its annual dinner, Thursday, February 20, at the Art Club, Philadelphia. Col. John Biddle Porter presided. Letters of regret were read from the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Walker. Capt. Collum read an interesting paper regarding the capture of the Cyane, and Capt. Dahlgren gave some reminiscences of Amiral Dahlgren's early cruises. Among those present were: Commo. Potter, Capt. N. H. Farquhar, Com. McCurly and Com. Reiter, of U. S. Navy; Surg. Kaiser, T. V. P. Turner, Paymr. Fraser, Edward Trenchard and W. E. Bullus.

NATIONAL SOCIETY OF THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA:

This Society originated in New York. The idea was suggested by the



late Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, who was so long editor of the Magazine of American History. Mrs. Lamb, with Mrs. John K. Van Rensselaer, made all the plans, and organized the Society on May 23, 1890. For nearly a year after its organization the Society existed in an informal way, more of a social than a historical association. Finally, on April 13, 1891, the Society was incorporated according to the laws of the State of New York under the title of the Colonial Dames of America. Under this act of incorporation

this Society remains a State association, and has no right or legal claim to the name of "The National Society, etc." The president of this Society was Mrs. Archibald Gracie King. The plan they adopted was gradually to form chapters in the several States, but New York would always be the parent Society and have power to control the chapters. Pennsylvania was the first State to refuse to become subservient to New York, and those wishing to become members in Pennsylvania considered the objects of the New York Society too limited. No claims were recognized unless the candidate had social position and was personally agreeable to the management. This was thought by all the other colonial States un-American and tending towards centralization and the establishment of an aristocracy. It was also contrary to the idea of Mrs. Lamb, who, from the beginning, always wished to establish a society whose principles and works would be educational, historical and patriotic. Finally, on June 13, 1891, another Society was incorporated in Philadelphia under the name of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America. This action was followed by Maryland in December, 1891, by New Jersey in April, 1892, and by Delaware in May, 1892. Wishing to form a General Society which would be purely national and historical, these four incorporated societies met in Wilmington, Del., in May, 1892, and formed the national federation under the name of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America. A national constitution was adopted and a board of national officers selected. Since then all the other colonial States have joined the federation; each State having its own incorporation, with its own by-laws, eligibility list and board of managers. But all are bound by the provisions of the national constitution. No one can be a candidate for admission in any State Society unless invited and proposed by one member and seconded by another member of that Society, and to whom she must be well known and by whom she shall be recommended. The members are composed of women who are descended in their own right from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in an American colony prior to 1750, which ancestor or some one of his lineal descendants, shall have rendered efficient service to his country during the colonial period. Services rendered after July 4, 1776, are received only as supplementary. Revolutionary services are received as adding distinction to a colonial record. The membership to the National Society now numbers over 2000, and the work already accomplished—in saving from oblivion and destruction important papers and records—cannot be properly estimated, so great is the value of these records to those writing the true history of our colonial period and the struggle for independence.

MRS. WILLIAM REED,

National Secretary Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Baltimore, Md., March 12, 1806.

*** The annual meeting of the National Society will occur in Washington City, April 21.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY of the Colonial Dames of America decided to open the rooms in Congress Hall, assigned to its use on March 4, 1896, and to celebrate there the anniversary of the second inauguration of George Washington. A Committee of Thirteen, of which Mrs. Henry J. Biddle was chairman, had been appointed to superintend the restoration and to have care of the new rooms. Aided by Mr. George C. Mason, the able architect, this Committee has well performed this difficult task. Many noted assemblages have gathered within these walls, but for seventy-two years none where men and women mingled together socially since the night when "Low on the sand and loud on the stone the last wheel echoed away," bearing the brilliant company who met here in 1824 to do honor to Lafayette, the nation's friend. The Entertainment Committee, headed by Mrs. Arthur V. Meigs, labored earnestly and with great success to make the evening of March 4, 1896, one long to be remembered. Ample dressing-rooms were provided on the first floor, and the discolored walls of the old hall and staircase were successfully hidden by draperies of the colonial colors, and the way was shown by candle light, a butler on each landing holding aloft candlelabra as in days gone by. To the left the large room of the Society of the Colonial Wars was thrown open, appropriately decorated with flags and used as a supper-room for the occasion. In the hallway leading to the Senate Chamber were the two magnificent white silk banners, embroidered in colored silk with the arms of the State and city of New York, which were presented to Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, in 1876, by the State and City of New At the main door of the Senate Chamber stood the receiving Dames, Mrs. Arthur V. Meigs, Mrs. John Harrison, Mrs. William Curtin and Mrs. Charles Williams.

The selection of the few portraits chosen to adorn the walls was a very happy one; the serene face of George Washington, of course, as the occasion was in his honor. Then that of William Penn, for did he not volun-

tarily give up a career more brilliant perhaps than that of any young man of his time, and elect to take, in the broad acres of a distant wilderness, the princely fortune left him by Admiral Penn in order to found an asylum for our ancestors? But for his self-sacrifice there might have been no Pennsylvania, no Independence Hall, and possibly no Colonial Dames. Again who better could fill the place of Robert Morris on the walls? for although without him the Dames might have had the hall and the room, the New York Dames would have had the honor of celebrating this inaugural. To Robert Morris belongs the credit of the removal of the seat of government from New York to Philadelphia, as he induced the Philadelphia Commissioners to give Congress free of charge the use of their new Court House, thus first inaugurating that series of successful public enterprizes which have made Philadelphia the envy of the great metropolis. That the New Yorkers gave full credit for this to Mr. Morris is shown in a rare caricature in which Mr. Morris is flying away with the house toward Philadelphia.

The musicians occupied the northwest corner of the colonial gallery, and the strains of "Hail to the Chief" and "The Star Spangled Banner floated above a brilliant company in which were mingled matron and maid, old men and young. In the left-hand corner, young girls, seated on the rails of the gallery surrounded by the gay uniforms of the City Troopers, made a pretty tableau against the light background. This company was first formed as Washington's body guard and called the "Philadelphia Troop of City Cavalry." They accompanied the President at his inauguration and upon State occasions, and showed themselves on the battlefields of Princeton and Trenton to be no mere holiday soldiers. To this day they are invited to attend the inaugurations at Washington City. Most of the company wore the badges of some patriotic society, and the old insignia of the Society of Cincinnati of which Washington was the first president, shone here and there among those of the Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, and Daughters of the American Revolution, the War of 1812, Naval Order and many others.

On the platform where stood, one hundred and three years before, the great chieftain the Dames came to honor, was Mrs. Elizabeth D. Gillespie, president of the Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania, fitly chosen to represent this branch of the patriotic women of Philadelphia and to preside at this first opening (solely by women) of a room dedicated to patriotic uses, because none more than she has been so prominently and faithfully associated with the greatest events of Philadelphia's history during the past forty years. With her stood the two vice-presidents, Mrs. William Bacon Stevens and Mrs. Charles Custis Harrison. The honored guests of the occasion also upon the platform, were Mrs. Howard Townsend, president of the National Society of Colonial Dames, also president of the New York State Society, and regent-general of the Mount Vernon Association; Mrs. Henry Banning, vice-president of the National Society and president of the Colonial Dames of Delaware; there were also Mrs. A. Livingstone Mason, president of the Rhode Island Dames; Miss Wolcott, of New York; Miss Ridgely, Mrs. John H. Rodney and Miss Rodney, of Delaware.

Mrs. Gillespie in her opening remarks said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who are one with us, and those who are our guests; the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames bids you welcome, hearty welcome, to this, to us, almost sacred spot.

We want to tell you first how this organization, "The Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania," was begun. A few of us thought that patriotism in our midst was nearly extinct. We thought we would do something to fan the flame, or to fan the spark rather, into a flame, and to do this we must band ourselves together, because, a great many gathered together as you all know, have more force and more power than a few. Therefore, when we had gathered sufficient power in this goodly city, our home, we began in the first place, at the instigation of one of the members of The Sons of the Revolution, Colonel Leach, to keep Flag Day.

In April, 1891, nearly five years ago, our Society was formed. Our first effort was to keep Flag Day, which as you all know, is the 14th day of June. We began by distributing small flags among the children of the public schools. Our them Mayor was glad to come with us to talk with the children and tell them what the flag meant That was our first effort, and we think that Flag Day has borne its fruit. Then we formed a "Committee on Prizes," offéring prizes to the girl-pupils of the public schools, and to the Normal School. These prizes were given to the pupil who should write the best essay on colonial history. We even went beyond, and perhaps trenched on the period of our Revolution in offering these prizes. We do not want to tread on other people's ground, but the two periods are so closely connected that I cannot see how we can help entering upon Revolutionary periods.

Our next effort was to gather together fifty-one of the copies of Stuart's Washington. We have already distributed some of these to the public schools, and are about to distribute the rest from this place to other schools. I cannot think that any American, be they man, woman, or child even, whose soul will not be stirred in this spot where so much was done that we might live. Our nation was a feeble infant when our Congress first sat here the breath almost quivering in its body, and yet, what are we now? a strong and stalwart man. I say "man," for man is "Lord of Creation," although our country is, I believe,

However, we have done these things, and we have asked the city authorities for the custody of a part of this building which was granted. We have made the effort to bring this chamber back to what it was when our Senate sat here and when, on the day of which this is the anniversary, George Washington here stood and took his oath of office.

You see the result of what a few of us have done, for it was a "committee of thirteen" aided by a most able architect, who have wrought this change for our citizens. We were given the care of a part of this building; part of it was given to the Society of Colonial Wars.

In the geography which I studied when I was a child I learned that "The judges hold their office during good behavior," and I hope that by OUR good behavior we may continue to hold this office. Meanwhile, I have to introduce to you a judge who has always held his "office under good behavior," and who I am sure to-night will be on his best behavior. I take great pleasure in introducing to you, Judge Pennypacker.

The high place occupied by the judges of Philadelphia has long been a matter of note, and the selection of Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker to make the historical address, who besides attending to his judicial duties has found time to make valuable contributions to Philadelphia's history, was a happy one. He spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The invitation which was very courteously and politely extended to me was a request to read the address delivered at the time of the

departure of the Court of Common Pleas No. 2 from this building. About a week ago, however, one of the committee very pleasantly intimated to 'me that there would be many ladies here to-night who would be compelled to stand, that the address would take about an hour and a half to deliver, and that Dr. Mitchell who is to follow me would feel that he was required to occupy as much time as myself. I fully appreciate the situation. I will relieve you from the danger with which you were threatened, and endeavor

to confine myself to outlining a single thought.

The settlement of Pennsylvania differed in one important respect from that of all the other colonies. For the most part they were settled by a homogeneous people of the same race believing in the same creed and following the same general tendencies in purpose and effort. It appears to be a universal law of nature that a type which has once become fixed is incapable of further development and approaches decay. Vital activities are only produced by crossing allied stocks. This law applies to plants, to animals and to men, and if you will glance for a moment at the history of past civilizations you will see that they have been the outcome of blended races. The earliest civilization was that in Egypt. The river Nile, pouring over its banks, rendered the adjacent lands fertile and to this region came the tribes from both sides of the Red sea. Greece had an indented coast affording unusual opportunities for commerce, and into this favored peninsula poured Ionians, Dorians and Hellens. And the Englishman is a descendant of the Celt, the Anglo-Saxon, the Dane, and the Norman. What chance did for these older civilizations, humanity and philanthropy did for Pennsylvania. William Penn, with broad and liberal views, invited to the shores of Delaware the landless and the oppressed because of their faith, of all nations, and hither came the Dutchman, the Swede, the English Quaker, the German, the Welshman, the Scotch-Irishman, and the French Huguenot. Out of this great centre of the continent have been evolved the forces which have resulted in the development of American life and institutions. In the square surrounding this building were first read those resolutions against the importation of tea which constituted the opening event in the Revolutionary War. In Carpenter's Hall met the first Congress. In the State House the colonies were declared independent, and in that same building the nation of the United States was created. In this hall, during the first ten years of the national formative period, sat the legislative departments of the Government.

The most distinguished of the sons of New England found his opportunity for useful work and established his eternal fame in this city. We are here to-night celebrating the anniversary of the inauguration as President of the United States of the most distinguished of Virginians. I do not know that attention has ever been called to the extent to which the career of Washington is identified with Pennsylvania. He won his early reputation at Fort Necessity, and upon Braddock's field. He sat in Carpenter's Hall in the first Congress. He was made commander-in-chief of the Army in Independence Hall and his distinctive battles-Long Island being a defeat and the victory at Yorktown being claimed to a great extent by the French-those which gave him fame, were fought along the Delaware. One winter he spent at Morristown and another at Valley Forge. The crisis in his career came in the winter of 1776. Up to that time he had been an unsuccessful general. His battles had been lost, and men identified with the cause were in numbers deserting it and him. His army had been reduced to 3000 troops. At that time of trial 1500 men came to the rescue. With that addition to his forces he fought the battle of Trenton, and the battle of Princeton, and the tide was turned. It is to the lasting honor of this great commonwealth that everyone of those 1500 men was a Pennsylvanian.

In 1787 he presided over the constitutional convention in the State House. Save a few months he spent the whole of his term as President of the United States in Philadelphia while Congress held their sessions in this building. Here he was described as "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

This hall, memorable and venerable in its associations, now renovated and restored, hallowed by the virtues of the fathers, has by the great good fortune of the American people been handed over to the Daughters to protect and preserve.

In the medical profession, Philadelphia acknowledges no peer, and the shades of Rush, Physick and McClellan might look down with approval on Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, as their modern representative, who showed his appreciation for "the great historic opportunity" by the following remarks:

LADIES OF THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES: The privilege of standing here to-day is not merely an honor—it is an historic opportunity. Will you pardon me if I use with gravity of thought a rare occasion.

The storm of social and political change our great war for freedom did so much to hasten, if not to cause, was darkening over France when in this room one hundred and three years ago the second presidential term of a stable self-government began.

The great constitutional bond of 1787 was still on much-disputed trial. It laid for a time some spectres which were to rise again; it left unsettled questions which brought about at last in the sixties of our own century that natural and bloody sequel, which, let us hope, forever welded this vast aggregation of States into lasting oneness.

That giant strife was, as to primary results, a settlement of the disputes of half a hundred years. It tested our cohesive power; it set us free as a nation is never set free until it feels its own force and accumulates pride in traditions of endurance, courage and capacity to deal triumphantly with perilous crises.

Also, it was a war which brought us to a manlier self-assurance as to national sentiment—a wholesome indifference as to foreign opinions. It was our second war of—if not for—independence. We bought its results at a mighty price. In the graves of gray and blue lie at rest the unsettled questions which were still on the uneasy minds of men when, in this chamber, on March 4, 1793, Washington took his oath of office for the second time.

It is easy to repeople this room with the Senate and Cabinet of that day, and to see, with fancy's eye, Jefferson, Madison, Adams, Randolph, Ellsworth, Hamilton and Langdon. How shall I speak of them? For me, a larger figure fills the scene, and, in my lack of time to deal with the subject minutely, I entreat you to let me select for brief speech him whose memory gives to this hall its largest historical importance—George Washington.

Nor does this exact excuse. Washington, like many of the personages of the Revolution, belonged quite as notably to colonial days. These two histories are really and inseparably one. In some colonies revolutionary discontent with the hard step-motherland began almost as soon as the first emigrants set foot on our shores, and was never long appeased. Colonial strife and Continental war are alike represented in Washington's career.

He was not an imaginative man; but he could not have failed, as he stood in the Senate of an empire still young, to recall the past, nor to feel sure that this was to be his last political service to the land he loved and the people who had confidently trusted him.

As I stand here to-day and consider the wonderful group of diplomatists, statesmen and soldiers, whose aid he sought and whose counsels he weighed and used, he is still, for me, the matchless figure of a time rich in human product.

His story is yet to be written. Its value to the thoughtful is not in the attained serenity of the statuesque Washington present to the common mind. It is rather in the correct apprehension of the steps by which he grew into the competence of the Washington of 1702.

The men who throughout life keep school for themselves are rare. These are they who profit by the hard lessons of events and by the chastisement of their own defects.

This man had, from youth to age, capacity for that education of self which results in perfecting the complex machinery of character.

How interesting are the pictures which rise as I speak! The dependent surveyor, a mere boy, in the silence of Ohio woods; the captain of Virginia rangers, harassed by inefficient governors, proudly demanding for colonial commissions equality with those of the Crown; the fox-hunting squire, a man of large estate, master of slaves, passionate, hot-blooded, loving war—the profession of arms—for its excitement; then the soldier of the seven years' contest; and last, the self-contained statesman these walls beheld in 1793. Here are vast changes for the fullest life which God allows to man.

When he was called to the command of our armies he could have known little of war; but no one in the colonies knew more. It proved a terrible school; but this was a sturdy scholar. Through good fortunes or bitter; through the consequences of his own mistakes and even of his gross blunders, at first, totally misunderstanding New England and its men, he went his dutiful way, neither greatly elated by victory nor depressed by disaster—an ever-growing man. His absence of prejudice has scarcely been noted by historians.

Even in colonial days the planter of the South held in small esteem the men of the far North, with whom he differed deeply as to matters social, moral and religious. This large-minded, slow-thinking, sagacious Virginian could have had no such feelings, or, having them, must have put them aside. His most efficient and trusted generals were men of the North—Wayne, Greene, Schuyler, Knox, Heath, Lincoln, Morgan, and, alas! Arnold.

It must have been a sore thing to know that of those in Congress who least understood him were some who loved their country well and whom the slow war disgusted. These were they who would have had the major-generals elected by the army, and a new commander-in-chief appointed every year on trial.

In fact, the force and intellect of the Congress of '76 were lost to the bodies which succeeded it. The great chief had to deal with self-sufficient incompetency, patriotism devoid of good sense, desertions, treason, mutiny. Through seven harassing years of such trials he held his way, learning with Greene and Wayne the art of war. They learned it well, and yet always their great leader was more a statesman than a soldier. He knew when speech was wise and silence the higher wisdom; when to yield and when to be firm; when to keep his temper and when to let loose that stormy anger before which the boldest quailed as men shrink in the presence of nature's elemental forces.

An able patriot of his day wrote of him that he had no talent as a soldier, was a weak man, and was governed by a boy aide—Alexander Hamilton—and by a general without enterprise—Greene. He added that no leader of the early days of a revolution ever brought it to a successful close; but this soldier without talent fought the only winter campaign of the war—a thing at that time scarce heard of in warfare either here or in Europe.

The people are rarely wrong as to a great man. They are often wrong in their estimate of small men. This man was trusted by army and people as leader never was before or since, and he kept his place to the close despite all the critical predictions of fireside generals.

The contrasts of his nature are of startling interest—quiet, courteous, ceremonious, accurate in affairs; and in business, exact as some old clerk who knows naught but numbers, he was able to become of a sudden the gallant cross-country rider, and to fall on a foe as a hawk swoops down from its perch with the decision and certainty of an unperplexed instinct.

Of what he was as a statesman these walls remind us. And who can speak in and of this room to Americans and escape his prevailing presence? No one can too highly

estimate his political courage, or the guiding common sense so all-sufficient that it seems at times lifted to the level of genius.

His last term as President was to test his qualities as nothing before in war or peace had done. A large and violent minority, gone mad over the French Revolution, decried him as a monarchist and were for instant war with England, whose insolence and aggression made such a contest only too inviting to an angry people. He faced the duty of the hour and the impertinences of the French Minister with quiet, good manners and changeless tenacity of purpose. It seems to me that these difficult years were made more easy to meet because he brought to international disputes the unfailing courtesy of a well-bred gentleman and the ready courage of a soldier. These years cost him dear. He risked a popularity without parallel, but he never wavered. That he suffered as in our day did the great heart of Lincoln from the slanders of the press is sadly sure.

To be strong implies no want of power to feel; no incapacity to suffer from the cruelty of a lie. He was spared no reproach; no calumny a raging faction could invent; but the day of a nearly perfect self-command had come to a nature still capable of the stormiest passion. He kept his path of duty and sagacious statesmanship undisturbed, as a planet moving in its orbit is held to its course by the great exterior forces which pull this way or that; the smaller star, the lesser man.

Once only, in a cabinet meeting, is he said to have broken out into uncontrollable wrath against the language of personal abuse which fell upon him. His ministers were silent and amazed. He was the first to recover from the tempest of his own anger. "Let us proceed with our business, gentlemen," he said.

Does any life of which we know offer to the man of to-day a more efficient lesson in the repression of vehement passion, the evolution of the higher soul, the beauty and success of matured self-government?

The duties of this Society seem to me indicated by what you have here accomplished; but I have been told that it will be agreeable to you that I say a word as to what seems to me to be the obvious work of an organization like yours deeply rooted in the past, and with a broadening future for its fertile field of activity. It will be your grateful task to remind our people and the passing stranger, by tablets and other memorials, of events and localities famous in colonial or later days. One of the greatest sons of our State, James Wilson, lies in an obscure graveyard in North Carolina. He should repose with honored dead at Christ Church. How many know to-day that at Sixth and Walnut streets in the military prison hundreds of the prisoners of Brandywine and Germantown lay in misery until fever and cold thinned their numbers? These dead lie in unrecognized graves on the south side of Washington Square.

I would have you mark the place where was Washington's headquarters, and Franklin's home, and where the Constitution was born. Three armies camped on Centre Square. What careless passer-by knows that? The dead, red-coat and blue, lie in the gardens back of Cliveden, the Chew House. No stone records their burial. I should enrich with picture and relic Independence Hall. I would have you help to add to the rich accumulations of the Historical Society. In this hall I should hang only portraits of those who met here in council. I would not make it a museum. Let these hints suffice.

To you, Colonial Dames, has been given the care of this hall rich in historic memories. Your own personal traditions and the pledges of your organization make it most fitting that we, as citizens, confide to you this trust.

I am asked to dedicate for you and to the lofty purposes of your Society, this Senate Chamber of 1793. By your care it is again what it was when it heard the voice of Washington, and of Adams, and knew the presence of Knox and Hamilton and Jefferson. It is not a mere hall we confide to you to-day. It is the property, not of a city, but of a nation which you receive in trust.

With glad confidence we leave to your care that which must forever recall to us and our children such memories as are the richest property a great people can inherit—the remembrance of the brave, the thought of the heroic, the example of the dutiful; those unequaled actors in an unequaled story.

That the chief executive of the city should make the closing address was also fitting, and that all the speakers should have dwelt more upon the character of Washington, as evinced by his wise self control and prudent counsels, rather than upon his achievements, pointed a moral never more needed than in these latter days.

MRS. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It does seem to me that after having listened to the speeches which have been so well made that we ought to take a lesson out of this place and out of what we have heard. I have listened with a great deal of attention to Dr. Mitchell's delineation of the character and the qualities of George Washington, and while he was speaking a thought came to my mind suggested by a phrase, that he used, that I think was not in his text. George Washington was in every sense of the word, an American, essentially an American. In those days he was a Virginian prior to the war, but the very moment that the colonies were in danger, the very moment England attempted to exercise her authority, he forgot all about State lines and was in every sense of the word an American. It was in this hall that he took the oath of office for his second term; in this hall which filled with the associations of the past. He took that oath of office which he kept, he registered it in heaven, and he is today without a question, in the minds of the American people the foremost man in the history of the republic. I trust I will not offend when I say that he stands side by side, and it is only a question of degree, with Abraham Lincoln. He took his oath of office when, I suppose, the population was less than six millions of people. They had made no more progress then in the matter of living than had been made in the days of the first Louis, or in the days of the Cæsars, and, perhaps, had not the advantages which were enjoyed by Athens, where the ten thousand ruled and really enjoyed life. From that administration this country has grown until it is a marvel. Rome, with her twelve centuries, cannot compare with it; Greece, with her four centuries, really only two of advancement and progress, cannot compare with the progress this republic has made from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Lakes to the Gulf. This nation has grown because she has attended to her own business. If there ever was a man who looked after the interests of America, it was George Washington. The policy of America is the same to day as then. America wants no trouble. America wants to exercise no influence in international questions outside of her own territory. Washington looked out into the future with prophetic vision and saw this, that if America should exercise her influence in settlement of international questions she would have to create a navy and keep a standing army. This is his lesson to us that we ought to take to heart to-night, here in this hall where he took his oath of office, here where he was sworn in as President of the United States; it is here that we ought to take to heart the lesson that America is for Americans, and America wants to look after her own business, and she does not want any trouble with foreign States. She wants to apply in its vigor and in its rigor the Monroe Doctrine, and to have no trouble with any State abroad. We want international questions settled by arbitration, and if we cannot get that we want our peace. This is the lesson which Washington taught us, to keep from interferences which lead to war.

It is my duty to say farewell, and as I say it, a pretty little conceit of Shenstone's comes into my mind, which, perhaps, I may be pardoned for repeating in view of my invitation to speak here to-night. A shepherd who is in love with a maiden in parting says:

"At length I slowly withdrew,
My pathway I could hardly discern,
So sweetly she bade me adieu
I thought she bade me return."

-The event seemed like a bridge thrown across from the place where so much of noble self-sacrifice was made, into an unknown future. This time women lead the way; let us hope they will duly consider the responsibility assumed in adopting their motto—"The Daughters Preserve the Virtues of the Fathers."

E. A. J.

On Thursday, March 12, the first lecture of this season was given in Congress Hall. Charlemagne Tower, Jr., LL. D., read an interesting paper upon Earl Cornwallis and the surrender of Yorktown. In addition to the admirable and graphic style in which he described the military tactics of the British commander, and the manner in which he was circumvented by Washington, Mr. Tower gave an outline of the early life of Earl Cornwallis, his education and domestic associations, drawing an interesting life picture of the young English nobleman of the day. As a young man Cornwallis went by the name of Lord Brome, and after his school life at Eton, received the best of military educations. He traveled abroad extensively, and on the death of his father assumed the title of Earl Cornwallis and took his seat in Parliament. Before the war his sympathies were with America, and he was constantly found fault with for voting against the taxation of the colonies. Notwithstanding his convictions, when ordered by his King to command the British forces in this country, he showed himself a valiant soldier and statesman exerting all his energies in the struggle. So brave a man fully deserved the subsequent military career that awaited his return to England. Mr. Tower's lecture will be followed by another shortly, on the subject of colonial art and miniature painting. The Entertainment Committee have also a colonial talk in preparation for the 25th of March, the second of the season. The Committee on Arrangements for the colonial lecture series consists of Mrs. George Pierce, chairman; Mrs. Alfred Whelen, Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, Miss M. De Benneville and Miss J. Fraley.

THE NEW YORK SOCIETY gave a large luncheon at Sherry's in New York City, March 12. It was given to return the hospitalities shown to this branch of the National Society by their sister societies in the thirteen original States and by the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, Society Mayflower Descendants and the Daughters of the American Revolution. A friendly invitation was also sent to the New York Board of the Colonial Dames of America, ten (10) of whom accepted and attended the luncheon. The Decoration Committee under the leadership of Mrs. Lydig M. Hoyt, had arranged the drawing-rooms to imitate those of colonial times. The furniture was much of it over 200 years old, all of it over 150. The portraits on the walls were of the same periods and many a long forgotten face looked down upon its great-grandchild of the fifth and sixth generations whose filial act had thus rescued her from oblivion. Among the portraits were those of George Washington by Trumbull,

Robert Livingston, first Lord of the Manor of Livingston, and Col. Pieter Schuyler, the two most brilliant statesmen of the seventeenth century in America; Johannes Abeel, Geraders Beekman, Johannes Beekman, Johanna Abeel and her daughter, another Mrs. Beekman. James Duane, first Judge of the 1st District United States Court, the only member of the Continental Congress from 1774-1784, Mrs. James Duane who was Maria Livingston, daughter of the third and last Lord of the Manor of Livingston. Col. Philip Schuyler of colonial and Revolutionary fame, Jeremias Van Rensselaer, the director of the Rensselaerwyck colony and his wife Maria Van Cortlandt. A quaint, stiff little maiden of eleven years, in cap and hoop skirt, marked "Mrs. Rutger Bleecker, of Albany, '1754,'" and hosts of others whose names bring back the early Dutch days of the province. The large hall room was decorated under the guidance of Mrs. Stanford White. The banners and flags and standards were loaned by the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution. The Society of Colonial Wars added to that the generous loan of a superb silver punch bowl, the largest in America, made of Spanish dollars and the property of that Society. Over the "table of honor" was the beautifully decorated gallery in which the musicians sat. Gen. Ruger, commanding at Governor's Island, courteously lent the band for the occasion. At the "table of honor" on the dais sat Mrs. Howard Townsend, president of the Society of Colonial Dames of the State of New York and also president of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America. On her right sat Mr. Frederick de Peyster, president of the Society of Colonial Wars, on her left Mr. Edward Floyd de Lancey, former president of the Historical Society: Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, president of the Colonial Dames of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Banning, president of the Colonial Dames of Delaware; the Rev. Alexander Hamilton, chaplain of the Society of Colonial Wars; Judge Henry Howland, president of the Society Mayflower Descendants; Mrs. Dickenson, president of the New Jersey Colonial Dames; Mr. Howland Pell, secretary-general of the Society of Colonial Wars; Mr. Charles Dudley Warner, of the Colonial Wars; Mrs. William B. Hoppin, president of the Colonial Dames of America; Mrs. Mason, president of the Colonial Dames of Rhode Island; Mr. Staunton, vice-president of the Society of Colonial Wars; Mrs. Lewis Washington, vice-president of the Colonial Dames of Virginia; Mr. Valentine, treasurer of the Society of Colonial Wars; Mr. F. Hatch, secretary of the New York Sons of the Revolution; Mrs. Empie, vice-president of the Colonial Dames of Maryland; Mr. Eugene Van Rensselaer, vice-president of the St. Nicholas Society; Mrs. Duncan Oliphant, vice president of the New Jersey Society of Colonial Dames; Mr. Hubbel, president of the School Commission; Mrs. Mayo, vice-president of the Virginia Colonial Dames; Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, secretary-general of the Society of the Cincinnati; Mr. Jamieson, of the Society of Colonial Wars of New Jersey. The other guests, 240 in all, were seated at twenty-seven smaller tables on the main floor. The tables were decorated with deep red tulips and golden jonquils, forming the colonial colors of red and gold. After the breakfast had been enjoyed Mr. Frederick de Peyster delivered the speech of welcome to the

guests in the name of the president, Mrs. Townsend. He then spoke of the great work already accomplished by the Colonial Dames of the State of New York. Incorporated in 1893 in the midst of the terrible financial troubles, they had started a course of lectures on colonial history, delivered by John Fiske and had netted over \$2000 which had been divided between the poor women of the east and west sides of New York under the auspices of Mrs. Charles Lowell. The following winter another course of lectures had been given by the brilliant writer, Edward Eggleston. A library had been started by the generous gift of \$250 by Miss Turnbull, one of the incorporators of the Society. This Reference Library had been added to by many large and generous gifts by the members in books and money. A permanent fund for the library has also been started. Recently the city of New York has, through its Park Commissioners, delivered the Van Cortlandt Manor House into the care of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York. This building erected in 1745 is to be turned into a Museum of Colonial Relics and preparations are being made to take charge of it on the same plan as Mount Vernon. The Society has further offered prizes for Colonial Essays to be written by the teachers of the Normal College of the city of New York. The first prize to be \$50, the second \$30, the third \$20 and a silver medal with the seal of the Society on one side to be given to each of the three successful competitors. Mr. Percy Averrell then sang a song "The Fine Old English Gentleman," after which Mr., de Peyster introduced Mr. Charles Dudley Warner who answered the toast "The Colonial Dames, Past and Present." Mr. Warner said that as he advanced in life he felt less and less inclined to gaze into the past and more and more inclined to embrace the present. He made a delightful speech. Mr. Percy Averell then sang another song "The Breaking Waves Dashed High on a Stern and Rockbound Coast." Mr. Edward F. de Lancey then answered the toast "De Mevrouwen en Juffers van Nieuw Nederland," after which Mr. Percy Averrell sang "Wien Nierland' sch bloed door de aadren bloiet," the patriotic song of Holland. Judge Henry Howland made a very entertaining speech in answer to the toast "Our Squires and Yonkers," thus uniting the English and Dutch ancestors. Mrs. Townsend spoke a few words of thanks to the guests and ended by an allusion to her having been placed under the flag of the United States instead of that of New York as first intended. Mrs. Townsend said she looked upon it as a prophetic augury of the union of the Colonial Dames under one banner for "our aims and desires should be the same and for the sake of our country we should be united." The Governor's Island band then played the national airs as the guests dispersed.

NEW YORK Society will take steps at once to prepare for a museum for colonial relics the Van Cortlandt mansion, in Van Cortlandt Park, which the Park Commissioners of New York City turned over to it March 2. It is he intention of the New York Dames to concentrate in this house the colonial relics owned by the members of the Society. This house is reached via the New York and Northern Railroad. Washington made his head-quarters in this old Van Cortlandt mansion many times during the last two

years of the Revolution. It was from there he planned and conducted his famous coup, when he withdrew all the Continental troops from their camp just north of the British, who were then in possession of Manhattan island, and began the famous march to Yorktown, where the surrender of Cornwallis practically decided the war in favor of American independence. Leaving camp fires burning brightly on all the hills within sight of the British outposts, he withdrew his army stealthily in the night, crossed the river at Dobbs Ferry, and was far on his way across New Jersey before the British knew of his ruse. One division of his army had camped upon the hills just back of the mansion and part of what is now Van Cortlandt Park, and it was from these heights that the flickering camp fires deceived the British. After his victory at Yorktown Washington returned to his camp north of the city and stayed three days at the Van Cortlandt mansion, in 1783, while waiting for the enemy to evacuate New York.

The Society has taken up the "Flag Day" observance, first instituted by the Pennsylvania Society, and will bring all the children of the public schools of the city to Van Cortlandt Park with flags in their hands to cele-

brate that day by a "garden party."

THE MARYLAND Society was entertained at its rooms on North Charles street, Baltimore, February 24, by Mrs. John Ridgely, of Hampton, on "Fashions in Dress During the Colonial Period," followed by an exceedingly clever one on "The Manners and Customs of the Colonies," by Mrs. W. S. Powell. Mrs. Ridgely is the author of that very valuable and attractive work, "Old Churches of Maryland," and has devoted much time to the study of the times she so ably portrays. A reception followed the readings.

A class in American history has recently been organized among the Colonial Dames to meet at its club rooms every second and fourth Friday in the month at half-past 2 o'clock. The books now being read and discussed by the Dames are Fiske's "Discovery of America," Fisher's "Colonial Era" and Thwaite's "Colonies." Mrs. Reichard Byard is chairman of

the committee upon history.

THE MICHIGAN Society. A meeting of Colonial Dames belonging to various societies in colonial States, but resident in Michigan, was held February 18, at the residence of Mrs. Henry F. Lyster, Detroit. The meeting was for the purpose of organizing a Society of Colonial Dames in Michigan. The officers elected and the different State societies to which they belong are as follows: President, Mrs. E. B. A. Rathbone, Georgia; first vice-president, Mrs. Don M. Dickinson, Connecticut; second vice-president, Mrs. James Biddle, Connecticut; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Henry F. Lyster, Maryland; recording secretary, Miss Terry, Connecticut; treasurer, Mrs. Henry B. Joy, Connecticut; historian, Miss Stebbins, Massachusetts; registrar, Mrs. Henry W. Skinner, Massachusetts.

THE NEW JERSEY Society was entertained by Miss Mary H. Moore at Trenton, March 5. The chief event of the meeting was the reading of an article entitled "An Old Virginia Lady and Gentleman," by Miss Anna H. Wharton, of Philadelphia, the historian of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames. Miss Wharton will have an article in the May number Lippincott's Magazine on the Washingtons and Fredericksburg, Va. The Society formally opened its new rooms on West State street, Trenton, March 14, by giving a tea and reception. The rooms are handsomely furnished in buff and blue, the Society's colors. Mrs. S. Meredith Dickinson, Mrs. F. C. Lewis, Mrs. A. F. Jamieson, Miss Caroline E. Nixon, Miss Helen G. Green and Miss Mary Dickinson attended the New York Dames' breakfast, or mi-careme entertainment, on March 12.

SOUTH CAROLINA Society opened, on March 10, at their rooms in Charleston, a loan exhibition which proved entirely interesting. From the old houses in Charleston and from the country round came relics of the early colonists and founders of the State. Opposite to the portraits of the early governors (of Mr. Nathaniel Johnson, for instance, who held the province for Queen Anne against the forces of France and Spain; and of his son, Robert Johnson, who defended it against the pirates), hung those of Thomas Heywood and of Edward Rutledge, signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of Isaac Huger, of the first Council of Safety. The miniatures of Maltone, Trumbull and Fraser, showed the fair women and brave men of past days. The Maltones alone (of which there are many), forming a beautiful exhibit. There were stately dresses of brocade, and graceful ones of India muslin; coats and vests of velvet and silk, once worn upon gallant breasts; an ancient christening robe of satin, and lovely laces to delight the ladies. A beautiful sword of Gen. Christopher Gadsden, also one given by Gen. Lafayette to Col. Cadwallader Jones, and one of Col. Ford, of Morristown, N. J., killed while serving under Gen. Washington. The brands of Sumter and Marion hang opposite one another, and those of other heroes formed a trophy on the wall. The student found old books, and curious deeds and papers, bearing historic signatures from the time of Lord Craven to that of Gen. Marion. The first and second electoral votes of the State were here framed, and autograph letters of Gen. Washington and of Benedict Arnold stood peacefully together. The old colonial silver was beautiful to behold, and china of every kind, from very old India to the Chelsea, Wedgewood and Royal Worcester of a century ago, adorned the shelves. There were old watches and jewels and mementoes of all sorts; in short the entire display was an object lesson of the times and surroundings of our fathers, which it is good to study. The peculiar point is that this was essentially a Carolinian exhibit, very few of the objects shown being from beyond the bounds of the Palmetto State; and that these objects are the survivors of two wars, an earthquake and fires innumerable, yet they remain, while those who owned them have passed away, to tell of what has been.

DELAWARE Society held an interesting meeting and "tea," on the afternoon of March 9, at the rooms of the Delaware Historical Society, Wilmington.

NOTES, QUERIES AND REPLIES.

We do not make any charge for inserting Queries, but as many queriests offer to pay for insertion of matters of only personal interest to them, we will accept two (2) cents a word, including address, for Queries.

CHAMPLIN—DRAKE.—Information wanted of the children of Joshua Champlin, born about 1710, son of William Champlin, of Westerly, R. I. He was in New London in 1754, and in Beekman, Dutchess county, N. Y., in 1760, 1775 and 1778. Had a daughter Ann, baptized in 1760, and a son Joshua, Jr. Also, the maiden name and parentage of the wife of Benjamin Drake, of East Chester, N. Y., married prior to 1727.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. HELEN W. REYNOLDS.

GATES.—Wanted, the particulars of Stephen Gates, of Hingham, Mass., on the other side the water and this side. His descendants, dates, etc., or anything in this matter, will be gratefully appreciated.

Wauwatosa, Wis. • Rev. Horatio Gates.

FENWICK.—In reply to the communication in the February number, inquiring about other members of the Fenwick family than those named in the genealogy published October, 1895, I can only give the information that John Fenwick had three brothers—Edward, Roger and Ralph. None of these brothers were among the early settlers on the banks of the Delaware. Possibly their descendants may have come to this country later.

Camden, N. J. CLARENCE W. TAYLOR.

FENWICK.—Upon p. 719 of the February number I see a query as to the Fenwick family. The widow of the late James Athenasius Fenwick lives at Lisbon, Burlington county, N. J. His daughter, Mrs. Joseph White, same place, would probably be able to give the information required. James Athenasius Fenwick was, I think, born in Maryland of a Roman Catholic family. His father married either a Howell or a Jones, of Philadelphia. His childhood was spent with the Jones family, who lived where the Girard House now stands, on Chestnut street.

Trenton, N. J. O. G. Moses.

SHEAFFE.—In reply to Mrs. John Frederick Maynard's query regarding the ancestry of Mary Sheaffe, I would say that Margaret Sheaffe was the wife of Robert Kitchell, an original settler of New Haven, and Guilford, Conn., and Newark, N. J. She was a daughter of Dr. Edward Sheaffe, of Cranbrook, Kent, England, and of the generation preceding that of Mary Sheaffe. This is not a direct reply to Mrs. Maynard's query, but it may prove to be a clue. There was considerable commingling of the Wethersfield and Guilford settlements. I am descended from John Deming, of Wethersfield, who married Honor Treat about 1637, but have no record of Thomas Deming.

288 Quincy street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THOMAS H. LOOMIS.

NIEUKIRK-NEWKIRK.—Cornelius¹ Nieukirk (or Newkirk), b. 1696, d. 1744, m. Rachel Peneyee, b. October 1, 1699, d. August 15, 1771, and had two sons, namely: Cornelius M.² and Matthew.³ Cornelius³ M., b. 1734, d. 1795, m., October 19, 1758, Mary Miller, who d. August 6, 1806. He was a colonel in the Revolutionary army. Wanted, the names of the angestors of Cornelius¹; also, data concerning his son Matthew.³ Data also wanted regarding Abraham Newkirk¹ or his descendants. He married Grace Loper.

Philadelphia.

E. V. STREEPER, JR.

STRICKLAND.—Samuel Strickland was born in 1776 and died February 6, 1842. He married Susan Ferguson, who was born in 1780 and died August 8, 1838. They are supposed to have lived in Vermont, but it is said Samuel enlisted to serve in the War of 1812 from New York. Can anyone give information regarding Samuel or his parentage? Is anyone now in possession of, or collecting any record of the Strickland family?

EDWARD D. STRICKLAND.

Buffalo Historical Society, Buffalo, N. Y.

TURNER.—In reply to request of Mr. Henry J. Lewis, of Louisville, Ky., regarding descendants of John Turner, of the *Mayflower*, I have in my notes on the Pilgrims, that John Turner and "two others," not named but recorded as accompanying John Turner, all died before the death of Gov. Carver in April 1621, and therefore the family became extinct.

THOMAS- H. LOOMIS.

RYERSON.—Was Catherine Ryerson, widow of Samuel Berry, who married Paulus Van der Beck, of Pacquenac, N. J., June 12, 1703, the daughter of Martense Ryerse and Annetteje Rapalie?

H. T.

Brewster.—Which of the Rev. Nathaniel Brewster's sons was father of John Brewster, who moved from Setauket to Blooming Grove, Orange county, N. J.? His daughter Anna, born in 1730, married Jonathan Juthill, of Blooming Grove. She died 1783.

Proof is wanted that Nathaniel Brewster was a descendant of Elder William Brewster, of the Mayflower, N. H. L.

BREWSTER—(Reply to N. H. L.).—The Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, b. 1720, d. 1780, a graduate of Yale, m. Sarah Ludlow. They had three sons: John, Timothy and Daniel. These all lived at Setauket (or Brookhaven), Long Island, N. Y. Mary Brewster (daughter of John, Daniel or Timothy), granddaughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Brewster, m. "Judge" Joshua Wells, 2d June, 1715. The "Wells Genealogy" and Setauket authorities claim the Rev. Nathaniel to be a grandson of "Elder" William Brewster, of the Mayflower.

GARDINER.—Can anyone give information concerning the antecedents of Amy Gardner, or Gardiner, who married Benjamin Lillibridge (b. 1712), moving to Exeter, R. I., where all their children were born?

Olean, N. Y.

ANNA McI. STRONG.

WADE.—Information is desired of the ancestry of Richard Marshall Wade, who was born in Campbell county, Va., in 1816. Parents Mildred Marshall and Edmund Wade, son of David Wade; mother died when he was but five years old, and he lived for a while with his uncle, Nathan B. Thurman, Lynchburg, Va.

Would like to know in what line of Marshalls and Wades they belonged.

1566 Scott street, Covington, Ky. Mrs. H. W. McLean.

SALISBURY.—My mother was Betsey Rhodes, daughter of William Rhodes and Sally Salisbury, a granddaughter of Nathan Salisbury, of Cranston, R. I. This Nathan Salisbury was born December 1, 1751, and I should like to know who his progenitors were.

St. Albans, Vt. EDWARD A. CHITTENDEN.

LIVINGSTON-TEN-BROECK.—Wanted proof of marriage of "Catharine, daughter of Gen. Ten Broeck," to John Livingston, of Stillwater, N. Y. Who was this "General Ten Broeck?" Was his name Abraham? This John Livingston was a son of Robert Livingston, who came to New York in 1636 and married at Albany in 1697 a daughter of Col. Pieter Schuyler. Syracuse, N. Y.

GEORGE B. SPALDING, D. D.

PENROSE.—Wanted information of the ancestry of Joseph Penrose, who was born March 8, 1775; married September 9, 1797, Elizabeth, daughter of George and Mary Pratt; died in Philadelphia, April 25, 1823.

Woodward — Wilson — Jones. — Information desired concerning Richard Woodward and Jane, his wife, settled in Thornbury township, where he purchased two hundred and thirty acres of land from John Simcock by deed of January 6, 1687. They had a son, Richard, whose daughter, Esther, married Christopher Wilson, of Christiana Hundred, New Castle county, Delaware, August 22, 1719. What was Jane Woodward's maiden name, and who was Richard Woodward, Jr.'s, wife, and dates of marriages? Who was the wife of Evan Jones, married about 1745, the son of Edward Jones, of Radnor, and his wife, Sarah Evans, of Gwyneed?

MRS. E. SITER.

No. 1528 Chestnut street.

Hammond—Griffin—Sainsbury.—Information is desired concerning Col. Mainwaring Hammond, who was a member of Gov. Berkley's Council in Virginia, and his wife and children. Where did they live? The widow of Col. William Willoughby, of Portsmouth, England, commissioner of the Royal Navy, in her will, dated London, May, 1662, gives legacies to her sister, Jane Hammond, of Virginia, and Mrs. Hammond's son, Lawrence Hammond. It has been said that Capt. Lawrence Hammond, of Charlestown, Mass., was a son of Col. Mainwaring Hammond, of Virginia, sister of Mrs. Elizabeth Willoughby, the wife of Col. Mainwaring Hammond? Is it known to what family she belonged before marriage? Are there any descendants of Col. Mainwaring living? If so, the writer is desirous to obtain their addresses. Mrs. Willoughby also gave a legacy to her sister, Mrs. Anna Griffin, of Portsmouth, England, wife of William

Griffin. In 1662 William Griffin had a grant of land in Virginia. In 1677 Mrs. Rebecca Saintbury (probably Sainsbury), of St. Olave, Southwark, County Surrey, made a bequest in her will to her niece, Elizabeth Griffin, in Virginia. Did William Griffin, of Portsmouth, and his family remove to Virginia? If so, what was the surname of his wife? There were Sainsburys in Virginia in the early times. Are there living descendants of that family, or of William Griffin? Kindly address in reply,

New Haven, Conn. Mrs. Edward E. Salisbury.

VERNON.—I desire any information that may give me the names of the immediate progenitors of the three brothers, Thomas, Randle and Robert Vernon, who emigrated from Cheshire, England, in 1682, and settled in Chester county, Pa. The following extract from the (Quaker) "Register," at Devonshire House, London, states as follows: "Chelshire and Staffordshire Meeting-Book, 217, page 19. Vernon Randle, of Marsden, and Sarah Bradshaw, of Standthorne, married 1670-9-14, at the house of Thomas Vernon, at Standthorne." (Marsden is a hamlet close to Sandiway, and Thomas Vernon is Randle's eldest brother, who emigrated with him twelve years later.) As my investigations lead me to the conclusion that James Vernon, son of Francis, of London, was not the father of these three brothers, and as I have so far been unable to find their progenitor, though a dozen or more of the original parish records of this part of Chelshire have been gone over any such information regarding the Vernon family, in which I am interested, will be appreciated.

GEORGE H. LEA.

EVANS.—Wanted, the lineage of Elizabeth Evans, who married Thomas Dale, of Worcester county, Maryland, about the year 1766. Elizabeth Evans was the daughter of an English family who lived in Sussex county, Del. Her father was living during the War of the Revolution; was an intense and fearless patriot—though very old. Many of his deeds are recorded in Dale family history as "Grandfather Evans," but first name not given.

J. R. A.

DE NYSE, OR DENISE.—Information is wanted concerning the family of Denise. The common ancestor emigrated from Utrecht in 1638. I would like to have the line traced to Helena Denise, who married May 2, 1752, Samuel Forman, of Freehold, N. J.

Colorado Springs, Col. ELIZABETH CARS LEDYARD GODDARD.

GRIFFIN.—Please follow the history of the Griffins, of Virginia, written up in number of July, 1895. In early Revolutionary days was there a Miss Susan Griffin, and whom did she marry?

COVINGTON.

THE RHODE ISLAND TEA DRINKERS.—I read in history that at the time Americans were refusing to use tea sent by the East India Company to our ports, that a number of Rhode Island women formed a confederation to discourage the use of tea. Will some one please give the names of those women, or tell where they can be found?

Columbia, S. C.

MRS. A. M.

ARMSTRONG.—Information as to the ancestry of Gen. Robert Armstrong, of Tennessee, who was born at Abington, Va., in 1790, died in Washington, D. C., February 23, 1854. A sketch of him appears in Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American Biography," Vol. I, p. 93. Also of his wife Margaret Nichol, born at Salt Works, Washington county, Va., April 16, 1798; died Nashville, Tenn., June 29, 1834. Her mother was Eleanor Reyburn, who was born at same place and married Joshia Nichol.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG LOVELL.

Columbus, O., No. 6 North High street.

DE LA MAITRE [REGISTER, III., 619].—Hester de la Maitre was baptized April 7, 1683, at Albany, and was the daughter of Isaac Le Maitre (son of Claude Le Maistre and Hester Du Bois) and Cornelia Evans. She married, Ist., Simon Van Ness, widower, of Albany, January 15, 1701, at New York; 2d, Frans Spier (baptized April 2d, 1683, son of Jan Hendrick Jansen Spier and Maria Franse), widower, October 4, 1733. Van Ness and others bought of the Indians, May 1, 1701, a large tract of land at Horseneck, now Fairfield, a few miles from Caldwell and Little Falls, N. J. Frans Spier was one of the settlers on this tract. He married 1st Direcktie Cornelisse, March 17, 1705. He doubtless survived his second wife, as his will, dated December 30, 1767, proved January 8, 1771, does not mention her. Simon Van Ness and Hester, his wife, left descendants who are still numerous and influential about Little Falls, Pompton and Paterson, New Jersey. See "History of Paterson," by William Nelson, page 186.

W. N

WILLIAM J. GIBSON, of Cottage City, Mass., is the owner of the following letter fron Gen. Washington to Gov. Clinton:

HEAD QUARTERS, NEWBURG, May 4, 1782.

SIR: I find myself arrived at that period at which I hoped to have seen the Batallions of the several States completed to their full establishment, in conformity to the requisitions of Congress of the 19th December last.

From the returns I have been able to obtain of the recruits furnished by the several States, I am sorry to observe, that their exertions to this time have almost totally dis-

appointed this expectation.

All my accounts from Europe concur in declaring that the British King and Ministry are still determined to prosecute the war. It becomes, therefore, our decided duty, to be prepared to meet these Hostile intentions in whatever way they are to be carried into execution, to do which our utmost exertions are now called for. You will suffer me therefore to intreat, that if your State have any expectations from the military operations of this season, not another moment may be lost in providing for and carrying into most effectual execution the full completion of their Batallions. It is scarcely necessary to inform you that on this expectation all our calculations must be formed, and on this event must rest the hopes of the ensuing campaign.

My intelligence of the actual aid we may expect from our allies, is not yet so explicit as will lead me to decide absolutely on the mode of operations for this campaign; but were our expectations of support from that quarter ever so promising, yet from the negligence and languer of the States from whence our own exertions are to spring, I am not at this day enabled to give any assurance of our being prepared to co-operate with our allies in any great objects equal to their expectations or our own ability. I am

sorry to say, that I have the best authority to acquaint your Excellency, that the Court of France is much dissatisfied which this want of vigour and exertion in the States, and with that disposition which appears willing if not desirious to cast all the burthen the American war upon them. Waving the injustice and impolicy of such a temper, (which to me appears very conspicuous,) how humiliating is the Idea, that our dependence for support should rest on others, beyond that point which absolute necessity dictates? how discouraging to our allies? and how dishonorable to ourselves, must be our want of vigour and utmost exertion, at a time when, if we are not wanting to ourselves, our prospects are the fairest that our wishes could extend to.

I find from the proceedings of the several States, that their Calculations of Deficiencies, formed on application to several Towns who furnish the men. are greatly different from the returns sent from the army. I forbear mentioning many reasons which might be assigned to produce this difference, and which in my opinion originate principally within the States, and will content myself with this one observation, that should the States deceive themselves in this respect, and fail to furnish the expected force in the Field, they will not only cast an essential injury on the army, but the unhappy consequences of a failure of their expectations from the military operations, will reverberate upon themselves, whilst recriminations can have no effect towards alleviating our protracted Misfortunes and Distress.

Altho' money matters are not within the line of my Duty, yet as they are so intimately connected with all military operations, and being lately informed by the Financier, in answer to some small requisitions upon him, that he has not yet received one penny in money from any one State upon the requisition of Congress for the 1,000,000 Dollars, whilst on the contrary some of the States are devising ways to draw from him the small sums he has been able otherwise to establish, and that he is at this time harely able to feed the army from hand to mouth. I cannot forbear to express my apprehension on that head, and to urge with the warmth of zeal and earnestness, the most pointed and effectual attention of your State to the actual Raising and Collecting † * * Connection with France, and to lull us into a state of security and inactivity, which taking place, the Ministry will be left to prosecute the War in other parts of the World with greater vigor and effect.

Your excellency will permit me on this occasion to observe, that even if the Nation and Parliament are really in earnest to obtain peace with America, it will undoubtedly be wisdom in us to meet them with great caution and circumspection and by all means to keep our arms firm in our hands, and instead of relaxing one Iota in our exertions rather to spring forward with redoubled vigour, that we may take the advantage of every favorable opportunity until our wishes are fully obtained. No Nation ever yet suffered in Treaty by preparing even in the moment of Negotiation, most vigorously for the Field.

The Industry which the Enemy are using to propagate these pacific reports, appears to me a circumstance very suspicious, and the eagerness with which the people as I am informed, are catching at them, is in my opinion equally dangerous.

His Excellency Gov'r Clinton.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ±

^{*} This word was at first disappointed, which is partially erased and dissatisfied written over it

[†] Here a leaf is lost.

The letter is signed only with the initials G'e W'n; and is labeled.

[&]quot; May 4, 1782 Gen'l Washington's Letter abt deficiencies in the lines of the several States."

THE HOWELL ARMS.—Being much interested in Welsh genealogy, and noting what is said on page 64, of the March number, about the Howell arms, I would very much like to have the following information. Are the arms as given on page 568, of the January number of The American Historical Register, those granted to the Chieftain, Howell ab Griffith Vaughan, otherwise known as Howell Coetmer? In the sketch of the arms, there are no tinctures given. Howell Coetmer sarms, were: "Azure, a chevron, between three spear heads; argent, imbrued gules." Supposing, the arms of the Howells of Pennsylvania to be those of Howell Coetmer, what are the intervening generations between the said Howell Coetmer and John Howell, the emigrant?

Germantown, Philadelphia.

HOWARD W. LLOYD.

GARDINER.—On p. 715, February number, THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REGISTER, Mr. Asa Bird Gardiner has made an error, or the proof-reader has made one for him. Sixth paragraph reads: Richard Gardner, of the Surry, England, family, settled in Surry, Mass., in 1642, etc. This paragraph should read: Richard Gardner, of Surry county, England, settled in Woburn, Mass., etc. There is no town in Massachusetts called "Surry." As I am a descendant of this Richard have all the record. Am a member of the Sons of the Revolution and Society of Colonial Wars. I feel that no apology is needed in asking a correction for the sake of history.

Boston, Mass.

GARDNER A. CHURCHILL.

St. Clair.—Gen. Arthur St. Clair had numerous offspring. His oldest son, Capt. Daniel St. Clair, who was settled near Norristown and died at the homestead near the village of Penn Square. He was also a soldier in the Revolution, and held the position of lieutenant and captain then and during the War of 1812, in which he likewise participated. He also was a member of the Cincinnati Society. He studied law in Norristown, and was justice of the peace and collector of United States internal revenue at one time. Daniel had three sons, Arthur, Robert and James; the last married Julia A. Edey, daughter of Richard A. Edey, Esq. He also had four daughters-Phoeby Boyd, who left three grandsons, David Boyd, Jr., Lawrence Boyd and Carlile Boyd, of Philadelphia. Margaret married Richard Edey, and left three children. James died years ago and lest two daughters, Julia, Rachæl, still living at Sumneytown, Montgomery county, married, first, William Jawly, second, James S. Miller. Gen. Arthur had two other sons, Arthur and John. Arthur studied law in Philadelphia and afterwards went to Cincinnati, where he died and left a family. John died near Ligonier, Pa. Also four daughters. Betsy married John Lawrence; Louisa, George Robb. Jane married Samuel Jerves, of (MRS.) RACHEL ST. CLAIR MILLER. Paoli, Pa.

Sumneytown, Montgomery county, Pa.

St. Clair.—Mr. Leonard A. Morrison, of Windham (Canobie Lake P. O.) N. H., has prepared and will soon print a history of the St. Clair and Sinclair family. Price, \$3.00.

BOOK NEWS.



SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812.—The Constitution of the General Society with its Register of (Veteran and Descendant) Membership, to December 1, 1895, has just been received, and reflects great credit on its compiler, the secretary-general of the Society, Capt. Henry H. Bellas, U. S. Army, of Philadelphia. The handsomely-illustrated insignia of the Society appears as a frontispiece, while the most unique part of the whole volume, and probably of any similar book of any one of the patriotic-hereditary societies, is the roll of living veterans of the War of 1812 many of whom are over one hundred years old.

Thirty-two of these old warriors were reported at the time of compiling the work, a few months ago, as still surviving, and many of them taking the liveliest interest in the affairs of the Society. The descendant rolls of the Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio and Illinois societies contain a large proportion of officers of the army and navy of the United States, showing that "blood will tell." Much interesting historical and genealogical data can be obtained from this, the Society's latest publication.

"THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSION TO LOCATE THE SITE OF THE FRONTIER FORTS OF PENNSYLVANIA," is included in two large volumes, printed by the Pennsylvania State Printer. The work is an unusually handsome one for a public document, being profusely illustrated with maps and views of colonial forts and block houses, and is the result of a Commission, consisting of John M. Buckalew, Sheldon Reynolds, Henry M. M. Richards, J. Gilfillan Weiser and George Dallas Albert, appointed by the Governor under Act of Legislature May 23, 1893. This Commission divided Pennsylvania into five districts and assigned a member to each, who visited and described all the localities celebrated in the annals of frontier warfare, thus covering every section of the State. Upon the Commission making its report to the Governor, and by him transmitted to the Senate, the State Printer was directed to print and bind 5000 copies of it. Full accounts of the Braddock, Forbes and Bouquet Expeditions are given, copious extracts from Col. James Burd's Journal-the hero of Ligonier and Loyalhanna-the history of such well-known forts as Augusta (now Sunbury), Harris (now the State Capital), Presque Isle (now Erie), Standing Stone (now Huntingdon), and other points along the beautiful Juniata valley, are all exceedingly interesting and invaluable to the student of early provincial Pennsylvania history. All the members of the Commission were particularly well fitted by reason of their thorough knowledge of colonial history for the task assigned them. We do not know that we can do better

than quote the published official opinion of the Pennsylvania State Librarian on the value of the work,

"As a historical document the report of the Commission will compare favorably with any heretofore published by the State. Whether it be sentiment or historical pride, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania should take prompt action upon the recommendations of the members of the Commission. They have done their duty well and faithfully. They have presented a report creditable to the Commonwealth, and invaluable as a contribution to the history of the State. The issue remains with the authorities. Let them act promptly and efficiently and generations to come will rise up and bless their memories."

H. H. B.

OBITUARY.

ROBERT LENOX BELKNAP, died March 13 at his home, No. 5 Grammercy Park, New York City, after an illness of some weeks. Mr. Belknap was born at No. 55 Fifth avenue, on July 23, 1848. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1869, and was president of his class since his junior year until his death. In 1871 he became vice-president of the Mercantile Loan and Warehouse Company. Eight years later he was elected treasurer of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. Remaining with the road until 1888, he bore an active part in its completion. Mr. Belknap took a leading part in the formation of the Land and River Improvement Company, which in 1883 purchased the land and laid out the present city of West Superior, Wis., and he was the first president of the company. In 1866 he became a member of the 7th regiment, and in 1873 was made commissioner of subsistence on the staff of Gen. Ward, commanding the 1st brigade. He became lieut.-col. and chief of staff in 1876, and continued in that position until 1880, when he resigned. Mr. Belknap always devoted much of his time to charitable and philanthropic work. Mr. Belknap married in 1870 Miss Mary Phenix Remsen, daughter of the late Henry Rutgers Remsen, of New York. He was a member of many clubs, also a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, of the Society of Colonial Wars and of the Society Sons of the Revolution. He was one of the honorary associate editors of The American Historical Register. He leaves a widow and six children-three sons and three daughters.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Beginning with our May number we will have a department devoted to the proceedings of all the American Historical and Genealogical Societies. It will be conducted by Gen. Charles W. Darling, of Utica, N. Y. 

LAFAYETTE AT YORKTOWN, 1781.